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Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

REBELLION, temporarily at least, seems to be losing ground. Cyprus, although likely for some months yet to sustain its melancholy record of violence, must weaken soon if only because the rebels cannot keep up their supply of guns, grenades and other ammunition and find new leaders to replace those who become casualties or captives. Nowadays very little can get through to them from Greece; and, although terrorism is one of the most difficult things in the world to uncover and get rid of, a small island whose shores are closely guarded and whose limited road system, small towns and one-street villages are under careful military watch, cannot for long remain an effective field of terrorist operations.

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BESIDES, I hear from competent and uncommitted observers that the most recent acts of terrorism on Cyprus have been maladroit and clumsy; from which it has been assumed that skilful organizers are few. There are tales, also, of divided counsels in Eoka and of serious hardship in the villages, where work has been interrupted and marketing disturbed not only by curfew and collective punishment but also by the impositions of the terrorists. It is a wretched story, in which no credit can be found for anyone; and the sooner it comes to an end the better for the Cypriots as well as for the British, who, one profoundly hopes, will then be at pains to acquire credit by a grant of generous terms.

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IN North Africa, too, the impression grows that rebellion is falling back, weakened by the stern military response of the government of M. Mollet, by confused loyalties among the rebels themselves, and by the fact that offered concessions have robbed their cause of much of its compulsion and incitement. Although Habib Bourguiba is back in Tunis with almost complete independence, and with a parliament that enthusiastically acknowledges his authority, there is still some disorder in that country, which, however, now that Salah ben Youssef has fled into exile in Cairo and his supporters have fallen apart, is expected to end very soon.

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IT cannot be said yet that Tunisia's dispute with France has been put aside for ever. Habib Bourguiba (who talks like a sensible, statesmanlike leader and is even thought to have moderate, constructive ideas on the subject of an Israel-Arab settlement) wants to keep close to France but not so close that the Tunisian army becomes part of the French army and that France continues indefinitely to occupy Bizerta. But he is ready to have French soldiers on Tunisian soil within the pattern of NATO provided Tunis becomes an independent member of that organization. Indeed, if Tunisia has to choose between the Arab League and NATO, and Habib Bourguiba has the decisive say, "we shall choose NATO."

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THESE problems are ahead of Tunisia and France. There seems no reason why they should not be amicably settled, especially as NATO itself is deeply concerned in the maintenance of bases in this area. On the whole, therefore, rebellion in Tunisia seems, at the moment, without dry fuel, except such as may continue to be provided from Cairo; and once the government of the newly independent State (Bourguiba wants it to become a member of U.N.) gets into the swing of things, the Tunisian people, who are relatively prosperous, can be expected to settle down to quiet ways.

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ALGERIA is another matter. Rebellion is still on a dangerous scale in that country. It is getting support not only from Cairo but also from the Tunisian nationalists and from Habib Bourguiba himself, who has risked some trouble with his French opposites at the negotiating table by his vehement expression of sympathy with the Algerian rebels. But France is determined to end the Algerian revolt before making effective the large concessions promised by M. Mollet; and is carrying out military measures of suppression against which the rebels (who are divided into two conflicting groups) are unlikely to be able to hold out successfully. The thing about rebellion is that it often lasts longer than the enthusiasm upon which it was founded and which is its essential fare; and that, for most people, a cause half gained is enough gained, especially when the alternative is another long and dismal period of bloodshed and hardship.

Jerusalem, March 30.

BULGANIN RECEIVES SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Marshal Bulganin today received the Syrian Ambassador, Jamal Farra.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, V.S. Semenov, was present at the interview.

U.S. Seen Taking Action To Alleviate Israel Fears

Step to Precede U.N. Move

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The Eisenhower administration has decided to take some action to alleviate Israel's fear of aggression, even prior to the Middle East trip of the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold. This is the significance of Secretary of State Dulles' unusual request for a meeting with the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, in Washington at the same time as the Security Council convened in New York.

How important is the action contemplated and whether it is acceptable to Israel is still unknown. There are indications, however, that it will be unilateral action, and not tripartite, as the Western Big Three ambassadorial meetings reached no agreement.

Recent statements by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and M. Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, and America's request for a Security Council meeting show that the West cannot agree on a concerted Middle East policy. They see the Arabs as being more and more openly supported by the Soviets, and they do not know what to do about it.

The arrogant speech yesterday by Syria's Ahmed Shukeiry would not have been made without some assurance that Russia would veto any resolution unacceptable to the Arabs. The U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, will probably accept the Arab restrictions of Mr. Hammarskjold's frame of reference as the only way of getting Soviet approval, unless he abandons the idea altogether.

PROSPECTS IMPROVE

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Prospects that the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, will soon be able to take off on his proposed survey of frontier conditions in the Middle East rose again following yesterday's meeting of the U.N. Security Council.

Council members said privately that they were encouraged by the attitude of Egypt and Syria and believed that there is every likelihood of the Security Council being able to approve the project when it meets again next Tuesday.

The impression had gained ground earlier this week that the four Arab states concerned—Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon — were stalling to prevent the Council from adopting the U.S. proposal to request Mr. Hammarskjold to tour the Middle East. Syria particularly had been regarded by some Western observers as strongly opposed to the proposal, and dispatches from Damascus had helped to foster this view.

But yesterday's declaration of the Syrian delegate, Ahmed Shukeiry, that "we do not fear any investigation, particularly when carried out by the Secretary-General," eased Western minds.

Shukeiry emphasized that the questions that he had asked the U.S. were put "solely to seek clarification," adding that in principle "we are agreed to the idea of an investigation free from any ambiguity."

Mr. Arthur Liveran, Acting Deputy Delegate for Israel, expressed his regret that the head of the Israel delegation, Mr. Abba Eban, was "unavoidably absent." He reserved the right for Mr. Eban to speak at the next meeting of the Council.

Shukeiry's Questions

Shukeiry wanted to know, firstly, whether the U.S. resolution empowered Mr. Hammarskjold merely to "ascertain the extent of compliance with the Armistice Agreements and U.N. peace directives, or to "investigate means of settling problems standing in the way of peace." This, he said, is not the same thing.

His second request was for a clarification of the scope of what the U.S. delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, had called "the numerous problems which stand in the way of peace," and whether the Secretary-General would be empowered to deal with political, economic and financial problems.

Other questions were:

What was the actual demarcation line to be dealt with by Mr. Hammarskjold in his investigation? What was meant by a proposed authorization for the Secretary-General to arrange "any measure" which he considered likely to reduce Palestine tension? Whether, in view of the resolution's proposal for the withdrawal of troops from the demarcation line, Mr. Hammarskjold's mission was intended to survey violations of the armistice or amend the agreement (Shukeiry noted that the troops were on the frontiers in accordance with the agreement)? Whether local arrangements to prevent border incidents mentioned in the resolution envisaged added military forces and machinery?

Mr. Lodge said that he would reply further to the questions at the next meeting.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkadi Sobolev, did not speak yesterday. *(Reuter, UP)*

Egyptian Infiltrator Killed, 5 Hurt

One Egyptian was killed and two were wounded when a group of 10 Egyptians drove a large herd of cattle onto Israel fields in the vicinity of Kisufim on Wednesday afternoon.

The infiltrators machine-gunned an Israel guard position, which returned the fire. The Egyptians fled back over the border into the Gaza Strip taking their cattle and their casualties with them.

Egyptians also penetrated into Israel territory in the region of Nir Yitzhak to graze their cattle in the fields there.

In an exchange of fire which ensued after they had opened machine-gun fire on the Israel guard, and which lasted for about 20 minutes, three of the infiltrators were wounded. The Egyptians returned across the armistice line, leaving behind an Arab boy who was taken prisoner.

There were no Israel casualties.

A mine which had recently been laid was discovered near Nir Yitzhak.

Eban Sees Dulles On Arms, U.N. Peace Move

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — Secretary of State Dulles yesterday received Israel Ambassador Abba Eban, and, immediately following the meeting, conferred with President Eisenhower on foreign affairs. It is assumed that the Arab-Israel issue was discussed at both meetings.

Ambassador Eban declined to divulge the exact nature of his talks with Mr. Dulles, but it is believed that the discussion centred on Israel's application for U.S. arms and on the pending U.N. Security Council peace moves in the Middle East.

State Department sources said that the main line of thinking put forth by Mr. Eban, to the best of their knowledge, was Israel's continued concern lest the peace moves delay U.S. action on Israel's request for arms.

Today the President had another meeting with Mr. Dulles. An official source suggested that the talks ranged over a number of pressing matters, including the Israel-Arab tension, the disarmament talks in London and the Cyprus situation.

Iraq Will 'Exploit' Baghdad Pact

BAGHDAD, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Nuri e-Said told the Iraqi Senate today that the Baghdad pact, of which Iraq is a founder member, has greatly strengthened Iraq's political standing.

"We are determined to exploit this standing to the advantage of Iraq, the Arabs and friendly nations, while at the same time we shall try to the utmost to implement the U.N. resolutions on Palestine within the framework of the pact," he added.

The Premier declared that "Israel aggression" had forced Egypt to buy arms from Russia, but Iraq feared that this would help Russia to infiltrate into the Middle East.

"Iraq will always stand by Egypt and other Arab states against Israel armed aggression or expansionist designs," he said.

"Israel's aggressive attacks against neighbouring Arab countries are the main cause of unrest in the Middle East," the Premier went on. This tension would not subside unless the U.N. resolutions on Palestine were implemented, he concluded.

Only Iraq and Lebanon Want Hussein Talks

Only Iraq and the Lebanon of the nine Arab League countries have accepted King Hussein's invitation to a "summit" meeting of Arab leaders and kings, "El Jihad," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

The information was contained in the Jordan monarch's reply to the letters received from the rulers of Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and which was made public yesterday in Amman.

Hussein told the three powers that Jordan welcomed their offers of financial aid towards the maintenance of the Arab Legion for 10 years, but stated that he could not refuse British assistance so long as the Anglo-Jordanian treaty was in effect.

In their original offers, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia had made their financial assistance conditional on Jordan rejecting further British grants.

ARAB LEAGUE BACKS ALGERIAN REBELS

The Arab League Council session opened in Cairo yesterday, attended by the diplomatic representatives of the Arab states. The meeting then adjourned to April 10, when the Foreign Ministers of the nine member states are expected to attend.

The Council in its brief session expressed its support to the Algerian rebels who demand the right to self-determination and liberty."

U.S., Britain Said Cool Toward Pineau's Mid-East Initiative

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday. — From reports received here, it appears that officialdom in the State Department and Whitehall did not throw their hats up in the air for joy when they learned that Foreign Minister Christian Pineau had invited his British and American colleagues to a conference on the Middle East, scheduled for the eve of the next NATO Council meeting in Paris on May 5.

The trouble with M. Pineau, it seems, is that not only is he outspoken, but, what is far more frightening, likes to get things done. M. Pineau has explained to the French Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee what he has in mind. He would like the Western powers to harmonize their Middle East policies; to give substance to the 1950 Tripartite Declaration for the maintenance of the Israel-Arab balance of power and for the prevention of territorial changes by main force; and then to go on to convene a larger conference attended by the countries directly concerned, that is Israel and the Arab states, and by other interested parties, notably Soviet Russia.

As the Quai d'Orsay sees it, the Russian presence in the Middle East cannot be "cold-shouldered" much longer. In the National Assembly, M. Pineau has revealed that Czech arms are now reaching the Algerian rebels. They are shipped from Trieste to Tripoli whence they are smuggled overland through Tunisia to Algeria. Significantly, as pointed out by another speaker, M. Maurice Schumann, former Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Russians maintain a diplomatic mission 100 strong in Libya, even though not a single Russian — other than the accredited diplomats — lives there.

In the role of suppliers of arms to the Arab nationalists, the Russians have found the "Open Sesame" to the Middle East; they are dangerously stoking the fires of revolt in Algeria and bringing war perilously close for Israel.

France definitely cannot afford to take a detached view of this state of affairs. Certain State Department and Whitehall officials, in spite of fair words about solidarity and sympathy, might not grieve overmuch if France were driven from Algeria, thus losing her last title to great power status. The American and British quarters might even feel a sneaking satisfaction if Israel could be rubbed out, for thereafter the East-West struggle for influence in the Arab lands would be largely a straight ruble vs. dollar-cum-sterling contest, with every prospect of victory for the latter.

For France, the loss of Algeria would be a major catastrophe. By the same token, an Israel defeat would also be disastrous for Paris, because it would inevitably inflame pan-Arab intolerance to the point where the French position throughout North Africa would become untenable.

The community of vital interest between France and Israel is such that even the neo-Nazi weekly "Rivarol," sickening French version of "Der Stuermer," has come out in its current issue with a full-page article headed: "Guns, munitions for our soldiers, and for Israel!" The "Rivarol" writer reassures his readers that he is still an anti-Semite in the tradition of Drumont, Barres, Maurras, Daudet. "But," he adds, "the Jews, after having long been the brokers, the gold merchants of Europe and America, have in part become in Palestine a nation, 1,700,000 strong, of peasants and pioneers. In part only, but that part forms the natural comrade-in-arms of the 1,200,000 French pioneers of Algeria."

After rejoicing in the return of the Jews to their ancestral home, after praising their

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Hungary Admits Rajk Execution Was Mistake

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Hungary today cleared the name of Laszlo Rajk, Foreign Minister executed as a traitor, and announced the release of other innocent victims of the Stalin drive against "Titoists."

More are to be freed soon, including Social Democrats wrongly imprisoned.

The Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Matyas Rakosi, announced these developments in a speech to Party officials in northern Hungary.

Rajk's trial was based on a "provocation," he said.

Informed sources in Vienna say that the rehabilitation of Rajk may be part of a move to bring about complete reconciliation with Marshal Tito. One of the chief allegations against Rajk and his associates was that they had been friends of Tito and had tried to introduce "Titoism" in Hungary.

Rajk, who was executed in October, 1949, was one of the first victims of the spectacular trials and purges in East Europe during Stalin's feud with Tito. He and his supporters were said to have confessed to plotting in complicity with Tito and the American intelligence service.

Mr. Rakosi told the Communist officials that "since the unmasking of the Imperialist agent Beria and, in Hungary, the gang of Peter Gabor (former police chief), the trial of Rajk has been revised on the initiative of the Party leadership."

Swedish Premier Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — The Swedish Premier, Mr. Tage Erlander, arrived in Moscow today for a two-week visit to discuss Soviet-Swedish relations and tour part of Russia.

Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov greeted Mr. Erlander and his party in a ceremony at the snow-covered Vnukovo airport outside the capital.

In a brief speech, Mr. Erlander said that Sweden has a traditional policy of neutrality, but this did not mean that she wanted isolation. Trade and international contacts were vital for freedom, he said.

The Swedish Premier, who is accompanied by Mr. Gunnar Hedlund, his Interior Minister, and other officials, will open talks with Soviet leaders tomorrow.

Lebanon to Shun Foreign Pacts—Yafi

The Lebanon will continue her traditional neutral foreign policy and will not conclude pacts with any foreign powers, Premier Abdullah Yafi told Parliament yesterday morning in the course of his policy statement on the basis of which his new Cabinet seeks a vote of confidence, NEABS reported last night.

The vote was expected late last night.

Yafi promised that his Cabinet would work towards strengthening the Arab League and would back the demands of the Arab refugees.

He also said that he would enter into friendly negotiations with Syria in an effort to restore the economic unity agreement between the sister countries, cancelled four years ago.

Turkey Permits $1.5m. Imports from Israel

ISTANBUL, Thursday (INA). — Israel-Turkish trade received a new boost today when the Turkish Government granted licences for the import of $1.5m. worth of goods from Israel. The imports will include cement, plastics, glass, cars, spare parts, chemicals and drugs.

Since the balance of trade remains in Israel's favour, she must make more purchases in Turkey if trade between the two countries is to continue. The chief obstacle to Israel buying, however, is that Turkish prices of goods which Israel wants are above the level of the world market.

Stevenson to Fight For Nomination

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Adlai Stevenson said today that he will continue as democratic presidential candidate regardless of whether he defeated his Democrat rival, Senator Estes Kefauver, at the California primary election on June 5.

Prisoners Back Safely from Syria; Exchange Goes Without a Hitch

Syrian prisoners, at top, carrying their belongings across the bridge in boxes. Below, Seren Moses welcomed by his mother in Safad as other relatives look on. Photos by Goldmann, Salomon

No Ceremony on Bridge

MISHMAR HAYARDEN, Thursday.—Forty-one Syrians crossed the bailey bridge over the Jordan, marching east, as five Israelis crossed it in the opposite direction at 12.40 p.m. today, bringing to an end a chapter in Israel-Syrian relations which covered 14 months.

The operation was conducted in a way that did not augur the end of the book, however. There was no ceremony at all, and the military authorities of both sides seemed agreed that no pleasure be expressed at the event. This procedure was easily observed on the Syrian side, where only red-capped gendarmes, a civilian photographer and a European-looking woman witnessed the proceedings.

On the Israel side, however, were grouped the prisoners' relatives and members of the near-by settlements. The immediate families of the prisoners had been taken to Safad, where they awaited the returnees, but settlers working in the area found their way close enough to the bridge to cheer when the prisoners stepped onto home soil again after their long absence.

Two covered Israel army trucks and an army ambulance, bringing the Syrian prisoners of war, and a Police van carrying the civilian infiltrators, had arrived at the check-post shortly before 11 o'clock; but there was no sign yet of the Syrians. A young woman in a black suit over a yellow pullover hiked in from nearby Ayelet Hashahar. She was Geula, wife of Ben-Yehuda, the malaria worker who wandered across the lines two and a half years ago. She first heard of the exchange of prisoners from the radio news bulletin, she said.

Lt. Colonel Gastanguay, with his short and thick moustache, arrived in his car flying the U.N. flag. He spoke for some time with Mr. Yosef Tekoah, of the Foreign Ministry, and Rav Seren Sivan. Tepner, then crossed back into Syria. It was a windy day, the snow-covered Hermon almost entirely masked by moving clouds. The Jordan Valley was bright with green thistles and the yellow blossoms of wild mustard. The tile roof of the old water mill across the river had a huge hole in it; and there was a Syrian flag fluttering on a high mast in front of the house.

First the Syrian vehicles appeared on the winding road, coming from the high-perched customs house. The convoy included two black buses for the prisoners and two ambulances. The Israelis were in a canvas-covered pick-up. Mr. Tekoah crossed the bridge and met some Syrian officers. Then there was some coming and going on the bridge, seemingly to no purpose, to one who looked at it from a distance. Then the Syrian Chief Delegate to the MAC identified "his prisoners," and Mr. Tekoah went over to identify the Israel returnees.

The Syrian POWs, their khaki coats marked with a

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 1)

Reunion On Mount Canaan

SAFAD, Thursday. — An emotional and excited welcome was given to the four Israel soldiers who returned from Syrian captivity this morning. Waiting for them at the Mount Canaan Police station were the parents and relatives, the Mayor of Safad, Mr. A. Hacohen, and many friends. The local branch of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee decorated the reception room and served the men food and drinks.

The families, who had been separated from their sons for almost 16 months, embraced them tightly and the mothers shed tears of joy. The boys tried to conceal their feelings in Army manner, but their eyes shone brightly and their excitement was visible.

Burns Confers With Jordan Officials

Maj.-Gen. E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, spent yesterday in Amman where he met with the Foreign Minister, Mr. H.F. Khalidi; the Defence Minister, Falah Madadha, and the Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion, Maj.-Gen. Radi Enab.

It was pointed out by the U.N. spokesman that this was Gen. Burns, first opportunity to meet Gen. Enab since he assumed command following the dismissal of Maj.-Gen. Glubb.

During his talks Gen. Burns suggested that the Jerusalem local commanders agreement be extended to include the entire Jordan-Israel border, according to an ANA report. Jordan is taking the proposal into consideration.

Deny Iceland Asks U.S. Troops to Leave

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Icelandic Ambassador, Mr. Thor Thors, informed the State Department today that the Icelandic Parliament's resolution did not specifically ask for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Iceland, but asked for re-negotiation of the U.S.-Iceland defence agreement, according to diplomatic officials.

They said it was erroneously reported by a non-American agency yesterday that the Icelandic Parliament called for withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Beersheba Welcomes First Train in Heavy Downpour

Jerusalem Post Staff

BEERSHEBA, Thursday—The Negev's heaviest rainfall this winter was unable to spoil the holiday mood of the thousands of people who cheered the arrival today of the first passenger train in Beersheba.

The 2,300 seats prepared for onlookers had to be abandoned, but the police band stuck to its instruments and played march after march in defiance of the weather.

The train was made up of three completely filled, self-propelled Diesel coaches, from Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa respectively. The journey took one hour and 40 minutes from Lydda today, but it was just "taking it easy" on this first ceremonial trip, travelling between 40 and 50 kph.

A few minutes before the arrival of the train, at 3.25 p.m., the downpour ceased amid the rousing cheers of the citizens. Shortly after 4 o'clock, the Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, arrived, and then the rain began to fall once again.

The Prime Minister was not deterred, and rose bareheaded to make his speech. It was, however, one of the shortest he has made, and expressed his hope to see the railway in Eilat.

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel, cut the tape to let the train into the station, which is as yet only a whistle stop. It is three kilometres from the centre of town.

On behalf of the citizens of the Negev, Mayor David Tuvyahu thanked the State, the Israel Railways, and the engineers and workers who laid the line. The Beersheba Municipality has decided to inscribe the Israel Railways in the J.N.F. Golden Book, he said.

Knesset Members, judges, and senior police and army officers were among the passengers in the trains from the three cities.

Crosses 107 Wadis

The 74 kilometre line passes over 107 wadi crossings and 13 large bridges, totalling 2,150 metres. The largest bridge spans 55 metres and is 16 metres high. The rails are of the latest type and suited for fast, heavy-load travel. Each Diesel locomotive will be able to pull loads of up to 2,000 tons. There are also 1,720 sleepers per kilometre, compared with only 1,460 of Mandatory built lines. About 110,000 wooden sleepers were imported from Finland and 15,000 made of concrete were of Yuval Gad manufacture.

The driver of the train today was 30-year-old Arieh Silber-Nagel, of Haifa, who has been in the country and working as a locomotive driver for eight years. He learned the work in Stalingrad.

As soon as the train arrived at its destination, there was a rush for a cattle cart housing the station post office, where envelopes were being specially postmarked.

Mr. Haim Aronowicz, the Railways' public relations officer, said that the new Beersheba line ran along only 20 kilometres of the World War I Turkish route and is 17 kilometres shorter. Its construction took three years.

Ten stations will be built between Na'an and Beersheba. The next lap of the Negev line will be to Oron, near the phosphates mines, via Kurnub, a stretch of 70 kilometres, and estimated to cost IL13m., Mr. Aronowicz stated. The line inaugurated today cost IL10.5m., of which nearly IL4m. came from U.S. counterpart funds.

This year, the railway is expected to transport 100,000 tons of phosphates from Beersheba to the Fertilizers and Chemicals plant in Haifa, Mr. Aronowicz said, while another 50,000 tons will be exported from Haifa. Potash production shipments are ex-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

R.S.F.S.R. Education Minister Dismissed

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Ivan Khairov has been dismissed as Minister of Education in the Russian Federation, the local press reported today.

The move was seen in Moscow as a logical development of the recent campaign for better discipline and instruction, especially in the political field, among students.

His successor will be M. Evgeni Afanasenko, who has been a Secretary of the Moscow City Communist Party.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The United Nations yesterday approved next month's scheduled tests of American nuclear weapons in the Pacific when the Trusteeship Council overrode Russian and Indian objections to the tests by a 9-4 vote.

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Social & Personal

The Minister of Transport and Mrs. Carmel gave a reception on Wednesday evening in honour of M. Robert Levy, member of the Executive of the French Railways and former French Minister of Transport. M. Levy, son of a former Chief Rabbi of France, is a guest of the Ministry of Transport which he is advising on railroad development and the purchase of equipment. M. Levy was received by Mayor Gershon Agron at the Jerusalem Municipality yesterday.

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The Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov, entertained the visiting delegation of Indian civil servants to lunch at Mishmar Ha'emek this week.

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Mr. Denzil Sebag-Montefiore, of London, President of the World Sephardi Federation, visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was received by the President, Prof. B. Mazar.

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Sir Leslie Plummer, M.P., and Lady Plummer visited the Weizmann Institute on Wednesday.

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Judge Stanley Mosk, President of the Jewish Community Council of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Mosk visited the offices of the Jewish Agency yesterday and were received by the Secretary-General, Mr. Shlomo Eisenberg.

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The pianist Ina Biesunska, accompanied by her husband, A.R. Abileah, has left for an extensive concert tour in Europe.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. S. Ne'eman, the new Director of Israel Development Bonds in Europe; Miss V. Capers, the American singer, to appear in "Do-Re-Mi" performances of "Money, Money, Money;" Mr. Reginald Paget, British Labour M.P., for a 10-day visit as the guest of the Government (by Air France).

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DEPARTURES: Mr. A. Silverman, Economic Adviser to Marks and Spencer, London, after a one-week visit, (by K.L.M.), Mr. E. Eylon General Manager of Kaiser-Frazer in Israel, for Burma, where his company proposes to set up garages and spare part stores for Israel exports; the four-man Indian mission headed by Mr. C. Mukherjee, Chief Secretary of the Development Commission of Orissa State, after a two-week visit, (by Air France); three members of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, Messrs. F. Chrysochdris, E. Batoulis and D. Phapoutsis, after a two-week study of Israel agricultural problems at the invitation of the U.S. Technical Assistance Programme, (by Cyprus Airways).

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Dr. Berl Frimer, Cultural Organizer of the Tel Aviv Labour Council, is to speak on Passover to the organization of former members of Farband, the Labour Zionist Order in the U.S. and Canada, at Beit Arlosoroff at 8 p.m. tomorrow.

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A Fashion Show organized by WIZO will be held at the King David Hotel on Tuesday, April 10, 1956 from 5-7 p.m. Presented by Rovell, Hannah Siedner, Freimann & Bein and WIZO shop.

BAR MITZVA

Dr. and Mrs. W.J. Alkan will be At Home at 29 Rehov Ruppin, Rehovot, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Saturday, April 7, 1956, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son David.

Pilgrims Cross Today For Easter Week-end

Several hundred pilgrims, including groups of tourists, clergymen and U.S. correspondent, as well as members of the Consular Corps, are scheduled to cross the lines into the Old City by way of Mandelbaum Gate this morning to celebrate Latin Easter. Today is Good Friday, and Easter falls on Sunday.

The pilgrims are to remain in Jordan till Easter Monday.

Eastern Churches are celebrating Easter this year on May 6, as they are obliged to wait for the full spring moon.

Indiana C.I.O. Wants Pact with Israel

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday (UP). — A resolution proposing that the U.S. enter into a "mutual security" pact with Israel was adopted yesterday by the Indiana State convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The resolution said that a pact with Israel could serve as a model for similar agreements between this nation and the Arab countries.

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Jordan Villagers on Israel Border Getting Trigger-Happy

By GIDEON WEIGERT, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Less than a month after the dismissal of Lt. General Sir John Glubb from the Arab Legion there are already clear signs indicating that we are approaching a period of tension along the 600 kilometre long armistice lines with Jordan.

There is little to back up the statement made on March 14 by the U.N. Chairman of the Israel-Jordan MAC in commenting on the decision to condemn Jordan for its aggressive actions against Israel. He expressed his hope that "this regrettable incident will remain an isolated breach of the tranquillity which has been prevailing along the demarcation lines."

The incident at Bart'a in the Little Triangle, where one Israel policeman was killed and two were injured, earlier this month, was not an isolated one which could have occurred any time in January or February. There is good reason to believe now that Jordan villagers serving in the National Guard are led not only by their own inclination, but are actually encouraged to feel much more free, more trigger-happy under "our own Army regime" than they ever dared to be under the command of Sir John Glubb.

Writing in "A-Diffa" the other day, columnist Mukhlis Amer quoted a member of the National Guard as describing the effect of the change of guard at Legion H.Q. in Amman in the following way:

"Under Glubb we were very afraid to fire at random on any suspicious movement across the lines. We had to give an exact account on every bullet, and bullets fired without sufficient justification were deducted from our salaries at the rate of 100 fils each. Nowadays, there is a new spirit among us; we are aware that Legion HQ are in Jordanian hands and nobody calls us to account when we fire into the air to frighten the enemy in the darkness of the night."

Trouble Coming

Unless this spirit is nipped in the bud, which is very unlikely, because the Amman cabinet and King Hussein can hardly risk their present popularity by taking a strong line with the Palestine Arab forces, we should be aware that we now face a period of trouble along our eastern border.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Arab Legion has undergone a basic change. Under Glubb, this force, comprising over 15,000 battle-ready men divided into three brigades, a light infantry brigade, and artillery and engineering units, had a definite status: it was a force, especially equipped, trained and directed by Britain to face any situation which might develop in the East, the great desert. Its entire command and training positions were in British hands, it was in fact the only Arab army which tackled purely military objectives and never dabbled in politics.

With the dismissal of Glubb and his British aides (it is unimportant if a handful of British technical officers remain for a while), the strategical purpose of the Legion has completely changed. It has become a force which will move in the direction of purely Arab nationalist aspirations. There is little doubt today that the battle strength of the Legion has already fallen off sharply. As in other parts of the British Empire, the Legion had never trained local personnel to take over senior command posts. There is therefore a total lack of trained, and experienced staff officers.

For example, the British commander of the Jerusalem District Brigade (now named after young princess Aliyah) has been dismissed. He has been replaced by Lt. Col. Ali Abu Nuwar, until early this month King Hussein's A.D.C. and a man who has never before commanded a fighting force of this strength.

The senior commands from which British officers have been ousted have been filled by such junior Legion officers as Enab, (who had spent all his life in the police force), Habes Majali, his deputy, and Ali Hayari, all young officers whose only fighting experience was as section commanders at Bab el Waad or other small sections during the War of Liberation.

The result is clear; instead of a steady promotion according to experience and seniority, there is a rush for brass. On the other hand, there is a steady pressure (mainly by Palestinians) to admit large numbers of refugees and National Guardsmen into the Legion. If this process continues, there will result an increase in manpower greater than absorption and training possibilities (which are both exceedingly slow), in its turn resulting in a considerable lessening of fighting power which cannot be balanced by increased enthusiasm for the "purified" Legion.

There are signs today that young Hussein has himself been taken by surprise by the results of his own actions and is now trying to retreat carefully. If a month ago he believed that Cairo-Riadh-Damascus financial aid could replace British subsidies, his rejection of the big Arab leaders' invitation to Cairo and his subsequent meeting with his cousin, King Feisal II, indicate that he is now fully aware that Egyptian-Saudian aid will be given only as long as it is likely to eradicate British influence in Jordan and that once this purpose has been achieved, Jordan will be left to its own resources, and in the end forced to agree to partition in order to avoid occupation by Israel. In such a case the North would go to Syria, the South to Saudi Arabia. Hashemite King Hussein will have to follow the way of Farouk.

Today, more than a few weeks ago, leaders in Amman fear that Jordan's existence will depend on the continuation of British aid, even if to save face at home this aid will go directly into the Jordan treasury instead of into the careful hands of Col. Toogood.

In order to keep its dwindling influence Britain is likely to waive its long-standing objections and direct the £10m. directly into the Jordan treasury against vague verbal guarantees to use this sum "only for certain purposes."

Time will show who embezzled Legion funds, Glubb, as Hussein charged, or the clique of upstart Jordan officers who are now to be entrusted with millions of British pounds. Time alone will prove whether the purely military and stable force of Glubb, with its high standard of efficency, was better for Jordan's security than the political tool which the Legion is now to become in the hands of whatever force is blown into power in Amman by the desert breezes.

Glubb's Birds Add To Jordan Coffers

Public sale of the personal effects of General Sir John Glubb, recently dismissed Commander of the Arab Legion, has yielded some 900 dinars so far, "El Jihad," the Old City daily, reported yesterday.

Biggest money raiser has been Sir John's collection of 340 exotic desert birds kept in beautiful handmade Beduin cages. The collection was regarded as the finest of its kind in the Middle East.

PINEAU

(Continued from Page One)

physical, intellectual and moral qualities, after recalling how small the modern Jewish State is compared with the historical borders, "Rivarol" urges the delivery to Israel of an unspecified number of French planes, 100 to 200 tanks, 15 to 20 batteries of artillery.

M. Pineau, do doubt, realizes how important it is for Israel to be supplied with defensive weapons as a deterrent to Arab aggression. But M. Pineau feels that at the same time an earnest attempt must be made to promote peaceful coexistence in the Middle East on a durable basis. If things are left to drift as at present, a local conflict may easily break out and spread. The feeling here is that Russia does not want a war, and that she should be brought into some arrangement among the great powers to safeguard the peace in the Middle East.

M. Guy Mollet, the Prime Minister, told a visiting party of American editors the other day that the great powers which are now engaged in disarmament talks ought to get together to halt the flow of weapons to the Middle East.

Since any East-West settlement must be of a give-and-take nature, the West might offer to transform the Baghdad pact from a primarily military to a predominantly economic instrument, while Russia would have to desist from building up the Arab war machine.

Neither East nor West would be making any real sacrifice in abandoning their militaristic enterprises in the Middle East. The Baghdad pact in its present form has merely served to undermine Western, and more particularly British, prestige in Egypt and Jordan. As for Russia, in arming Egypt and the Algerian rebels she is playing with a small fire that may flare up into a conflagration, and is estranging France, which can serve as the intermediary for future mutual understanding between the Soviet and the American giants.

The Middle East — where East-West differences are neither so old nor so profound as in Europe — could be the ideal testing-ground of the oft-professed pacific intentions of the Soviet Union; it could also provide a clue to the underlying meaning in the international sphere, of the current Russian disavowal of Stalinist ruthlessness. The Western world, and for that matter the "uncommitted" countries, too, could draw far-reaching conclusions from such an essay in coexistence, according to whether it ends ill or well. But first it has to be begun, and apparently M. Pineau will have to exert all his bold imaginativeness to persuade Washington and London to participate.

The date of M. Pineau's departure for the Middle East has now been set for April 4. He is due to arrive in Israel on April 9, after first visiting the Lebanon and Syria, though Beirut and Damascus have been told that the trip will be cancelled if the anti-French riots in these capitals do not cease.

It is learned, however, that M. Pineau may reverse his initial Middle East tour plan and visit Israel first, then going on to Syria and Lebanon.

It is understood that assurances have been received here that the Syrian and Lebanese Governments will take all possible precautions to prevent a recurrence of the recent anti-French demonstrations in Damascus and Beirut. These demonstrations, it is pointed out in French official quarters, were inspired by various anti-Government elements, including agents in Iraqi pay.

M. Pineau will spend three days in Israel, and has expressed the desire to see as much as possible of the people and country, over and above political talks and formal receptions. M. Henri Roux, head of the Africa-Levant Department of the Quai d'Orsay, M. Maillard, his deputy, and a bevy of French and foreign newspapermen will fly to the Middle East with M. Pineau on what is called here a "mission of pacification."

NATIONWIDE PLANS for INDEPENDENCE DAY

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Independence Day parade will be held this year in Haifa, while mass celebrations will reach the heart of every far-flung settlement of the nation, in spite of a diminished budget, according to Mr. T. Kollek, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office. Defence Week extends from April 11 to 19. The chairman of the Independence Day Committee is Mr. S. Arazi, and his fellow member are Aluf-Mishne U. Narkis and Aluf-Mishne C. Oren, representatives of General Headquarters; Sgan-Aluf M. Orbach, delegate of the Defence Ministry's Fallen Soldiers Commemoration Committee, and Mr. M. Shavit, of the Civic Education Committee.

The grand parade will extend over seven kilometres from Jaffa Way to the Shell Bridge. It is expected to be observed by 250,000, posted mainly along the broad streets or in neighbouring houses.

The air, sea and land forces will fly, sail and march past, heralded by President Ben-Zvi, who will drive past. After the exchange of flags between the Navy and the Southern Command, the parade will be underway. This year a group of dancers will bring up the rear.

A financial saving is being effected by issuing only 1,800 invitations this year for a small grandstand. This compares with the 60,000 sent last year. Most of those invited are war invalids, bereaved parents, two representatives from each settlement and *ma'barot* in the country, and the Diplomatic Corps.

Invitations sent to prominent personages are accompanied by a request that if they do not come they should forgo their tickets in favour of a member of a border settlement.

Only Directors-General of Ministries have been invited from the Civil Service while representatives of organizations have been by-passed. A second grandstand for 6,000 will be set up for tourists who will pay a nominal fee.

This year the President has cancelled his traditional garden party because of the inconvenience that would be caused the public who would have to rush *en masse* from Haifa to Jerusalem. It will take place instead on Lag B'Omer.

On the morning of Independence Day, special synagogue services will be held followed by cinema shows at reduced prices and receptions by mayors and heads of local councils. The evening will offer cinema performances in public squares, parties for soldiers, and public festivities organized by municipalities.

The Civil Defence Commission has volunteered to help citizens decorate their homes before the celebrations.

In Jerusalem, the District Representative will receive the Consular Corps. At 3 p.m. the Independence Day race will arrive in Jerusalem from the Habimah Hall in Tel Aviv, followed by a Ministry of Education prize distribution.

Memorial Lights

Remembrance Day in memory of those who fell in the War of Liberation will be opened when memorial candles are lit in military graveyards. Services will be held throughout the day in schools, synagogues and Army camps.

In the afternoon school children will carry flowers to every soldier's grave. An arms exhibition will be opened in Jerusalem, featuring local products. Simultaneously, the Minister for Religious Affairs will issue a proclamation on Mt. Herzl while in Tel Aviv a remembrance plaque will be unveiled by the mayor in front of the Museum.

Diplomats will be received by the President at 5 p.m. Last year not a single representative of any State represented in Israel was absent.

A four-ton candelabra, bearing 40 engravings of episodes in Jewish history, has been presented by the British Members of Parliament in honour of the occasion, and it will be dedicated in front of the Knesset on Remembrance Day. The costly four and one-half metre candelabra, the work of British sculptor Benno Elkan, has already left England and is accompanied by the leader of the Liberal Party, Mr. Clement Davies.

Two-Minute Silence

Remembrance Day will be closed by a two-minute silence to be rigidly observed throughout the country, followed by broadcast speeches by the President and Prime Minister.

Independence Eve will be declared open by the Speaker of the Knesset from Mt. Herzl.

Public dancing, performances, and film shows will fete the occasion, while Gadna cadets will carry torches through the streets of the towns.

A week before Independence Day, Hagana veterans will go to new immigrant settlements and *ma'barot* to explain the significance and history of the War of Independence.

School children will also be entertained by military units, while "adopted" Army units will celebrate with their respective settlements.

An Independence Day stamp, a replica of the poster, will be issued by the Post Office. The traditional Vocal Newspapers will appear on Independence Day with the participation of Cabinet Ministers, Members of Knesset, mayors, authors, journalists and National Institutions' representations.

96,000 in Bonn's Forces this Year

BONN, Thursday (UP).—Defence Minister Theodor Blank has announced that West Germany will have 96,000 men under arms by the end of this year. He flatly denied that it is dragging its heels on rearmament.

He told a group of visiting U.S. editors and news commentators, "I can assure you that we shall carry out our NATO obligations this year to the fullest extent. By the end of this year, we shall have 96,000 men under arms — 64,000 in the Army, about 12,000 in the Air Force and 8,000 in the Navy. The remainder will be in territorial organisations."

Hearts Win Replay

EDINBURGH, Thursday (Reuter).—Hearts beat Raith Rovers, 3-0 in the Scottish Football Cup semi-final replay here yesterday, after leading 1-0 at half time. Hearts meet Celtic in the Final on April 21.

In Glasgow, the Rangers Scottish Division A leaders drew 3-3 with the Yugoslav side Dynamo in a floodlight soccer match last night. Dynamo led 2-1 at half time.

West Germany and Hungary drew 0-0 in the first match of the International Youth Football championship in Budapest. England were beaten 2-1 by Bulgaria after a goalless first half in the 16 nation youth soccer tournament in Budapest today. Other results were: Saar 1, France 0, Italy 2, Belgium 1.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.13 p.m. today and ends at 6.30 p.m. tomorrow.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 6.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.30 p.m. Arvit: 6.30 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight, 5.45 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.29 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 6.35 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (196 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.45 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight, 5.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsfira Synagogue: Tonight: 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 5.40 p.m. Arvit: 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Anglo-Saxon Congregation (Reali School, 15 Kiryat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shahrit: 10 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Opiutia, Jaffa Rd., Mahne Yehuda, 4021. Korem Avraham, 19 Zefania, 2980.

TEL AVIV: Avramski, 42 Allenby, 3526. Ben Yehuda, 163 Ben Yehuda, 28585. Frankel, 39 King George, 29721. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Saad, 36 Rehov 1, 81665. RAMAT GAN: Gross, Bialik 50, 72227. GIVATAYIM: Nogu, opp. fire station, 72488. PETAH TIKVA: Kobo, 3 Pinsker. RISHON LEZION: Amami. HOLON: Ribek, Khar Struma. REHOVOT: Klebner, 241 Teler.

HAIFA: Habriut, 55 Herzl, 4062. Bein Leumi, 39 Kingsway, 2064. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Merkaz.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Levant, 5 Julian, 4068.

TEL AVIV: (Day): Melchett, 80 Dizengoff, 3262. Bilicki, 2 Dizengoff Circus, 28248. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 21199. Kitalevitz, 23 Yarkon, 3268. Nordau, 189 Ben Yehuda, 29372. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 67402. (Evening): Dr. Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 23333. Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin, Greenberg, 46 King George, 26208. Ahava, 185 Dizengoff, 24717. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr. JAFFA: Nogu, 2 Rehov 226, 81900. RAMAT GAN: Talpiot, 30 Abba Hillel. GIVATAYIM: 9 Syrkin, 72988. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 34 Stampfer. RISHON LEZION: Amami. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov. REHOVOT: Klibner, 341 Teler.

HAIFA: Nordau, 12 Nordau, 4029. Gal Marpeh, 2 Bat Galim, 2021. Maoz, 107 Moriah. KIRYAT BIALIK: Zevulun. SAFAD: Ha'ari. NAHARIYA: Merkaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Zernover, 6/70 Greek Colony, 3688. Dr. Greenfeld, Meiisanda, 3399. Dr. Segan-Cohen, Merhavia, 3334.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Shoham, 1 Syrkin, 28942. Dr. Sacher, 84 Sokolov, 26283. Dr. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 26507.

HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Green-wald, 23 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62963. Dr. Shore, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Same as today. JAFFA: Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: (Day): Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 41770. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. (Evening): Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 3434. Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

NASSER TO YEMEN

Premier Abdul Nasser of Egypt has accepted an invitation to visit the Yemen next month, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

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HAIFA: Orah, Sun., April 1, 8.30 p.m.
HADERA: Hof, Wed., April 4, 8.30 p.m.
KIRYAT HAIM: Beit Ha'am, Fri., April 6, 8.30 p.m.

Leader of Anti-Peron Revolt Dead in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Thursday (Reuter). — General Eduardo Lonardi, who led the revolution against ex-President Juan Peron last September and became President of Argentina for a time, died after being admitted to a military hospital last week suffering from a severe attack of influenza.

U.S. Must Aid Israel: Kefauver

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (UP). — Sen. Estes Kefauver said on Tuesday that the U.S. should maintain a firm position in the Middle East and should stick by its "moral responsibility" to help Israel.

Addressing some 350 labour representatives at a luncheon meeting, Mr. Kefauver declared that peace in the world will be deterred "unless we return the government to the democratic party." "We are going to have to try to hold together the free peoples of the world," he said.

He called for a firm position in the Middle East, saying the U.S. had no right to censure Czechoslovakia for selling arms and then turning around and doing the same thing. "We have a moral responsibility to help Israel — let's stick by it," he said.

ARGENTINE THANKS FOR AID OFFER

The Argentine Embassy in Israel has expressed its Government's heartfelt thanks to Israel for its offer to send a team of doctors and medicines to help in the fight against infantile paralysis, now ravaging Argentina.

The Argentine Government has announced that as the epidemic has abated somewhat of late, it will not have to accept the Israel offer.

Lloyd Replies To Extending T.S.O.

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — In a written reply to Mr. A. Henderson (Labour M.P.), urging the Government to recommend that the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in the Middle East extend its functions to include the observation of all military preparations and concentrations on both sides of the Israel-Arab frontiers, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd yesterday pointed out that the U.N. Security Council was now discussing the question.

The terms of the resolution before the Council, he added, were wide enough to include matters referred to in the question.

Mr. Lloyd expressed the hope that the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, would be enabled to begin this task "very quickly."

In another reply to Sir Robert Boothby (Conservative), urging restoration of the arms balance in view of Soviet supplies of jet bombers and fighters to Egypt, and the training of Egyptian officers in Poland, Mr. Lloyd said the Government was aware of the situation.

He added that it would continue to supply, in accordance with the 1950 Tripartite Declaration, limited quantities of arms to Middle East countries for self-defence, internal security and the defence of the area as a whole.

Deliveries were made in the light of these criteria and in accordance with the Government's desire to avoid an arms race, the Foreign Secretary said.

Stalin Sought Inflation of Jewish Doctors Plot

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The charge that Stalin attempted to inflate the "Jewish doctors" plot of January, 1953, to major proportions and convert it into a huge anti-Semitic trial involving high Soviet officials, was made by Mr. Nikita Khrushchev in his address at the recent Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow.

This was reported recently as more details of Mr. Khrushchev's sensational anti-Stalin address became known through diplomatic channels. He also charged Stalin with deliberately ordering the murder of two prominent Jewish generals of the Red Army, Gen. A. Yakir, and Gen. J. Gamarnik. The latter was a brother-in-law of the late Chaim Nachman Bialik.

Stalin's attempt was said to be part of the move against Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the present Premier, Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, and other highly placed officials.

SNOW. — Snowstorms swept over the northern section of the Midwestern States early, yesterday, leaving many communities virtually paralysed by snowdrifts.

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KIRYAT MOTZKIN: "Orot." Tonight.
TEL AVIV: "Beit Hapoel." Tomorrow 3 perfs. 6.45, 9.15 p.m.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: "Orot." Sunday, April 1, 6.45 p.m.
TEL AVIV: "Beit Hapoel." Monday, April 2, 3 perfs. 6.45, 9.15 p.m.

Ex-Machalnik from ENGLAND
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(fought in Galil and Negev) is returning to Israel beginning April in hope of taking up residence,
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BEN-ZION
WITLER
SHIFRA
LERER
Mon., April 2, Jaffa, Jaffor 6 p.m.: "My Girl," 9.30: "The Singing Blacksmith."
Tues., April 3, Ramle, Allon 8.45 p.m.: "A Soldier on Furlough."
Wed., April 4, Petah Tikva, Heikal 8.45 p.m.: "A Soldier On Furlough."
Thurs., April 5, Lydda, Beit Hahistadrut, 8.45 p.m.: "The Singing Blacksmith."
Sat., April 7, Haifa, Ein Dor 9.15 p.m.: "The Singing Blacksmith."

To All Music Lovers
WHO HAVE NOT YET HEARD THE
Robert Shaw Chorale:
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Monday, April 2, 1956, Ziratron, Ramat Gan, 8.30 p.m.
From the Programme:
Mozart Requiem
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Conductor:
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PROGRAMME: Mozart: "Prague" Symphony, Schumann: Cello Concerto, Tschaikowsky: Fifth Symphony
TICKETS from IL3 to IL6 at I.P.O. Offices, 38 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 11-1, 4-6, Friday and Sunday 11-1.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Exhibitions:—
1) Dutch and Flemish 17th Century Paintings. 2) Paintings by Maurycy Gottlieb. Exhibit of Month: Illuminated Sephardic Passover Haggadah (14th Century). Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-1.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: Finds in Caesarea. 9-1. Tomorrow, 10-1.
Oil Paintings, Frescoes and Drawings by Haim Nahor, "Nora Studio," Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow, 10-2.
1) Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition. 2) Applied Arts and Crafts. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.
The Rina Gallery, 13 Princess Mary Ave., (entrance Rehov Yanai) presents an ideal opportunity for the tourist to see the best in Contemporary Israel Art and Crafts, 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m., 2.30—7 p.m.
• Tours:—
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.
Tour of western part of city, under auspices of Municipality, leaves Municipality Building at 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Exhibitions:—
a) Modern American Prints. b) Annual Exhibition of Israel Painters and Sculptors. Museum, 10-1, also tomorrow.
Woodcuts by Jacob Pins, Ben Baruch Gallery, 13 Ben Yehuda, 5-1, 2.30-7.
• Tourist Service:—
Z.O.A. House, 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. and daily.
• Theatre:—
Habimah, "Faust," 11 a.m. (for Youth).
Bamoteem, "The Sleeping Beauty," Ohel, 11 a.m.

HAIFA

• Film Club:—
"Metropolis." Peer Gisens, 8.30 p.m.
The National Flower Show, at Gan Binyamin, open from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Children's Day at Gan Binyamin, 3 p.m.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• Theatre:—
Yiddish Comedy—"Fishel Zucht A Weib" Orot Hall.

TOMORROW

• Tour:—
Tour of Mount Zion, under auspices of Municipality, leaves Municipality Building at 11 a.m.
Shabbat Programme at State School at Kiryat Yovel at 11 a.m. Oneg Shabbat Party at the Shirat Israel synagogue at 4 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• Z.O.A. House Youth Group:—
Dr. Israel Klausner will lecture on "Early American-Jewish links with Israel." 8.30.
• Ballet:—
Cilli Wang, the Parodist, Z.O.A. House, 7.15 and 9.15.
• Concert:—
Jerusalem Collegium Musicum with Organ and Strings: Torelli, Schiassi, Handel, Mozart, Museum, 8.30.
• Theatre:—
Habimah, "Faust," Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.
Ohel, "Donna Gracia," 7 and 9.15.
Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money," Premiere, 9.15.
Ohmert, "The Hasty Heart," Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30.
"The Mantle" New Comedy Hall, 7 and 9.30.

HAIFA

Flower Show at Gan Binyamin, 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. Demonstration of flower arrangement at 7 p.m. Fashion show, "Brides and Flowers" and ballet, "Spring in the Garden" at 8.30 p.m. Films, 9.30 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

• Entertainment:—
Accadia Grand Hotel — An evening of Hebrew Songs featuring Shimshon Bar Noy accompanied by the Mandelbaum Orchestra. Admission Free. Table Reservations: Tel. Tel Aviv 4327/8/9. Transport: Sightseeing Ltd., 81 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv.

KIBBUTZ HA'ACHDUT

• Theatre:—
Ohel, Johnny Belinda.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

Holiday tour of south Jerusalem, leaves Municipality Building at 10 a.m.

Soviet Survey By EDWARD CRANKSHAW

Destroying the Stalin Legend

LONDON (OFNS) — WHEN Stalin was alive, he was regarded by the Soviet people with the most complicated feeling. He was feared always, detested a great deal, but at the same time infinitely respected. He was the all-seeing Colossus who, though his ways were rough and often intolerable, knew what it was necessary to do. He was never despised.

I am speaking now of the last 15 years of his life, when the great man had finally consolidated his position by killing off the opposition and had become openly the supreme autocrat. In the early months of World War II there was a violent reaction against him, when the people felt that he had betrayed their trust and squandered the fruit of their sacrifices by letting the war happen at all, and by being so obviously unprepared. But when the Germans were held at last and systematically set about making themselves the most abhorred objects in creation, the mood shifted again; and Stalin became the great national leader.

In spite of deep reservations of one kind and another the legend of Stalin, the stern father-figure, persisted until a few months before his death, when the vicious hysteria of the "Doctors' Plot" made everyone tremble and recall with horror the terrible years of the great purges.

But if feelings about Stalin were complicated, feelings about many of his "closest colleagues" were not. Somebody had to be blamed for the iniquities of the regime and the fearful suffering inflicted on every side; and the men who were blamed above all were the men who carried out Stalin's orders. First Beria, the chief organizer of the terror, whose name stood as a symbol for police rule. But the list of hated individuals went all down the scale.

Local Officials Blamed

In the popular imagination, the chief villains were the local Party and police officials in Republics, autonomous areas, provinces, regions, cities, towns and villages. The more humble you were as an individual the lower the official upon whom your hatred was concentrated. But there were some who earned a wider hatred than others.

Among these, throughout the whole of the Ukraine was none other than Mr. Khrushchev, who ruled the Ukraine for Stalin. And, below the bigger figures were innumerable Party leaders who are now prominent members of the Central Party Committee, but who then were known above all as local tyrants.

"If only Stalin knew, he would soon send them packing!" people used to say. "But of courses he does not know. How can he? He is too busy." Or, more optimistically: "He knows. He sees everything. And one day he will get round to doing something about it. Then we shall see".

During the war in Russia, I was deeply struck with this general attitude—as travellers in 19th century Russia had been struck by precisely the same attitude under the Czars. "If only the Czar knew he would soon put things right!"

People have been wondering why it has proved necessary for the new leadership to blacken Stalin's reputation so completely—even at the cost of making themselves appear to have been abject bootlickers. How can a man in Mr. Khrushchev's position get up and declare to his assembled supporters that he was a sycophant and a time server, that he was ready, to save his own head, to turn cartwheels in public if Stalin told him to?

A great many answers have been given—some of them correct, some of them involving matters of high policy. I do not want to contradict these: I have given some of them myself, and they are true. What I am stressing now is that for a proper appreciation of the mood in the Soviet Union you have to go back to 1941, when, in face of the advancing Germans, the overlords of Party and police who had tyrannized for years over a harassed and downtrodden people, crumpled up and abdicated in a night, piled into their expensive motor cars and set out on a panic-stricken drive to the east—leaving their files wide open to the Germans and stopping only to take jewels, money and fur coats.

Among those were many of the men who are now trying to remake the Soviet Union. Nobody has a very high opinion of them. For years many of them have been among the most hated men in the country. Stalin was harsh, but he was a great man; Voroshilov was a fool, but he had once been a great soldier; Zhdanov was hard, but he had saved Leningrad by his exertions and his example. Kaganovich was heavy-handed in the extreme but he had done immense things with industry and transport; Mikoyan was an Armenian but at least he had made life easier with his food processing and his trade.

And then there had been Khrov and Ordjonnikidze who had been good men, if tough and overbearing, and who had died mysteriously. But for the rest, for the purely Party functionaries and for the police, there was no good word. Khrushchev with his brutality in the Ukraine, Malenkov like a spider at the centre of the web which controlled the great purges, Bulganin, the political overseer of the heroic fighting army—all these were regarded as Party bosses, not as men.

We know that these men were only carrying out Stalin's orders. The Russians with half their minds like to think that they were really perverting Stalin's orders and thus, with the countless lesser officials all over the country, were themselves the guilty men.

Mr. Khrushchev is now trying to prove that he was nothing of the kind. He has to pay a high price for that proof.

Malenkov poses with group of Russian children at Soviet Embassy in London. Beside him is Yakov Malik, the Soviet Ambassador. Express Photo

EGYPT'S ECONOMIC POSITION SERIOUS

By HERBERT POLLACK

EGYPT'S acute overpopulation is at the root of all her economic troubles, and any attempt to cure these will have to take into consideration relieving the population pressure. In 1947, when the last census was taken, there were 18,740,000 Egyptians on a cultivated area of 25,000 sq. km. Unless the birth-rate is curbed, by 1977 there will be an estimated minimum of 28,400,000 Egyptians over a cultivated area of at the most 32,000 sq. kms. — if by then the Aswan High Dam Project has been completed.

In other words, the density of population will have risen from 752 to 883 persons to the square kilometre, and the cultivable land available *per capita* will have fallen from 1.345 dunams to 1.134 dunams.

Even under the most favourable conditions of soil and climate, however, and with the most progressive cultivation, 1.134 dunams cannot grow enough food to satisfy the most modest nutrition requirements of an individual. Egypt's most pressing needs, therefore, are the speedy expansion of her irrigated areas (the low rainfall excludes dry-land farming anywhere in Egypt), the systematic improvement of her cultivation methods, and a simultaneous substantial reduction in the rate of natural increase.

Dependence on Aid

The last problem is the most difficult, since its solution is likely to encounter resistance on religious as well as on economic grounds. The other two depend for their solution on technical and financial help from abroad, as Egypt does not have the resources: the expansion of her irrigated area alone would require long-term, low-interest capital investment to the tune of at least $400m.

A number of other difficulties complicate the task of ensuring a minimal standard of living for Egypt's population. One is the land tenure system, the beginnings of whose reform is at present taxing the skill and the resources of the administration to the utmost. If and when the present reform is completed, there will still be about 1.2 million families who will own less than the viable minimum of three feddan (about 13 dunams) per family, and about three million who will remain entirely landless. Even if the rural population remains at 16 million, which is most unlikely, satisfying its minimum land requirements will call for much broader land reform — requisitioning all holdings in excess of 40 feddan (165 dunams).

Another difficulty is Egypt's dependence on cotton, which still covers 30 per cent of her entire crop area. Cotton accounts for more than 80 per cent of Egypt's export income and for at least 55 per cent of her foreign exchange earnings. Any failure of the cotton crop or difficulties in marketing it abroad throws the country's whole economy out of balance. Between 1951 and 1952, Egypt's national income was reduced by more than 14 per cent as a result of the 1951 cotton crisis.

Diversify Crops

This dependence on cotton can be remedied by reducing the area under cotton in favour of the area under food and fodder crops, including broad beans, rice, onions and clover as well as wheat and maize. It might also be worthwhile to replace cotton by other export industrial crops, such as tobacco.

Technically such a switch-over from cotton to other crops can be effected within six years. Economically it is not feasible in so short a time, as the whole economy of the country has been geared for about a century to the sale of cotton as a means of obtaining ready cash.

Any reduction of the area under cotton in favour of food and of other industrial crops — once it has become the established policy of the Government — would have to be carried out by stages and within the framework of a carefully considered balance-of-payments and taxation policy. Such a policy, too, cannot be carried out unless the population figure is stabilized.

The mineral resources discovered in Egypt in the limited surveys that have been carried out so far are scarce and unfavourably located. Their exploitation would require heavy investment in communications as well as in plants and equipment.

It is hardly possible to find in Egypt private investors who are willing and able to run the considerable risk of establishing industries in a country which does not have a home market (owing to the extreme poverty of its inhabitants) and whose products face very heavy competition on foreign markets.

The Government, on the other hand, with practically no accumulated reserves at its disposal, depends on what it can take off the annual national income both for keeping the state administration going and for developing the national economy. As a large part of the development expenditure must be allocated to agricultural improvement, and another large part to the building up of adequate communications, the development of Egypt's natural resources depends on foreign capital. During the past few years, this has been forthcoming in substantial amounts only for oil exploration and exploitation.

Short of Power

Egypt has neither coal nor firewood. Her principal source of energy is mineral oil. Sources of hydro-electrical power are limited and as yet little utilized.

Mineral oil production at present covers about two-thirds of national requirements. Although the search for oil has been very much intensified since the beginning of 1954, it is quite uncertain whether and when production will catch up with need.

Hydro-electric power possibilities at the dams of Esna, Nag Hammadi, and Assiut have not yet reached the blueprint stage. The former two dams are situated in thinly populated rural provinces, where additional power could be employed only for irrigation, drainage and lighting. In view of the extreme poverty of the *fellah* population the utilization of electricity for lighting purposes is not practicable; nor can power be used for additional irrigation and drainage unless substantial capital is invested. Assiut province is densely populated, but does not offer many industrial opportunities either.

The 345,000 kw. hydro-electric station already under construction at Aswan will serve almost exclusively a large fertilizer factory to be erected in that area and will have little to spare for other industrial purposes.

The Aswan High Dam project envisages a hydro-electric station capable of supplying 10,000m. kilowatt hours per year. This is more than ten times Egypt's total power output in 1952 and by far in excess of anything the economy of Egypt can utilize rationally in the foreseeable future.

The power produced at Aswan will be cheap in spite of the high transmission cost from Aswan to the Delta. Yet it will not be cheap enough to permit its utilization for the large-scale desalting of sea water for irrigation purposes.

Such projects may become feasible if and when cheap atomic energy is at the disposal of Egypt's economic planners. It is not yet possible to make an intelligent guess when that will be.

Egypt's last major difficulty is her lack of skilled labour. The textile industry is the only branch of production where there exists a sufficiently large cadre of skilled and semi-skilled workers to permit a steady expansion as well as to enable the industry to meet an emergency demand. Otherwise, available trained manpower just suffices to maintain the present range of activities.

Foremen and mechanical and chemical engineers are hardest to get. With regard to electrical and wireless engineers, the position seems slightly better. Although there are more than 30,000 university students, the annual figure for graduates is low in general and particularly low for graduates from the technical faculties. So is the standard of those faculties themselves.

The development of trained manpower is a very slow process everywhere. In Egypt, it is being retarded in particular by the excessive poverty of the urban and rural masses, which makes school attendance very irregular despite a continuous increase in the education budget. The result is a very low level of elementary schooling, which considerably hampers vocational training.

All in all, therefore, Egypt's economic foundations are too weak for the burden which they have to support, but they cannot be strengthened as long as ever-greater pressure is exerted on them by the rapid growth of the country's population.

The major economic measures required in Egypt, then, in addition to the Aswan Dam project, are an extension of land reform and diversification of farm production. They cannot succeed without an energetic policy of effective population curbs; and there must be no forced industrialization, for which the country has neither the capital nor the skill nor the market.

The technical and financial aid needed for development in Egypt is enormous; yet unless it begins in the very near future, economic pressure is likely to cause political eruptions whose intensity and direction it is difficult to predict.

This article is a condensation of the concluding chapter of a book which the Tel Aviv publishing house of Ayanot will publish in Hebrew within the next few weeks. It is printed by the kind permission of Ayanot.

Holy Fire being kindled at Church of Holy Sepulchre during Greek Orthodox Easter festivities.

Stock Taking in Holiday Week

By J. A. ABBADY

THE more or less simultaneous occurrence within one week of three feasts of importance to the three faiths of this country, — Passover, Easter, and Nebi Moussa — has always struck the residents of this country.

Many well-wishers of Palestine used to speak with awe of the fact that it was a "Land of Three Faiths." The major holy places of the three religions in this country have long drawn masses of pilgrims of the various denominations. This appeared, on the surface, as a promising common factor that would bring the members of the three faiths closer together rather than farther apart.

But, as all who recall the Mandate period will remember, that was not to be. The holidays that should have been symbolical of greater rapprochement and good will were the occasion of friction that brought untold suffering to large numbers of people of all religions. To speak of Palestine as a land of three faiths was to speak of a country in which peace would never prevail, precisely because religion, a cementing factor, operated as a factor for disunity and encouraged political intrigue.

Jerusalem Jews remember how Nebi Moussa, the Moslem pilgrimage to the tomb of Moses was turned into a nightmare to them.

Nor were relations any better among the various Christian communities, clashes between which, often over mere trifles, were quite common at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre during the Easter festivities.

Is there any point in these sad reminiscences at this juncture, and particularly in the tense days through which we are now living? There is. The religious interest in this country will continue to remain, for a long time to come, a major element in its political fortunes. Happily, the State of Israel is now largely immune to the less palatable manifestations of that religious interest. We are no longer dependent on the whims of rabble rousers at Nebi Moussa processions, and the internecine feuds in the courtyard of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre during Holy Fire celebrations are now the concern of Jordan authorities. At the same time, it is gratifying to record on this occasion that the broad and humane tolerance that Israel has been evincing from the first days of its inception to legitimate religious concerns of other denominations has brought to her sincere tributes from authoritative spokesmen of the Christian churches, and especially of the Roman Catholic Church.

Moslems, too, have learnt to their advantage that the people and government of Israel can treat their religious requirements with all the respect that is due them. A special Ministry for Religious Affairs watches carefully and scrupulously over their legitimate religious rights.

That tolerance is no cheap demonstrative device, but is of the essence of the new political existence of Israel. It is especially gratifying to record that even now that the coalition government is largely made up of Left-thinking parties whose attitude to religion as a factor in public affairs is lukewarm, the elaborate arrangements originally made for meeting the religious requirements of non-Jews in Israel remain intact.

Letter from Paris By MAURICE CARR

A Peculiar Case of Treason

A VERY peculiar case of treason is the so-called "leakages affair" which is now up before the Paris military tribunal. It is of unprecedented magnitude. The witnesses called into court include five former French Prime Ministers, seven past or present Cabinet Ministers, a field-marshal (the country only possesses one), three generals, the director of the counter-espionage and police services, and sundry other characters.

Ex-President Vincent Auriol has given testimony outside court, and indirect evidence from President René Coty has been invoked. But the proceedings and the treachery around which they revolve are unique in quality as well as in scope.

History, contrary to the adage, does not repeat itself, but weaves ever-new patterns of events out of the unchanging stock of human passions. So every age has its own distinctive crimes, trials, *causes célèbres*. Take the Dreyfus affair, for instance. It was in the spirit of its time, matching the ladies' bustle, the gentlemen's bowler, the horse-cab, the French cancan, the melodrama in which the innocent party was always finally rescued from the clutches of the scheming villain. That was truly the *belle époque*, the gracious period, when it was the fashion to hiss the blackguard and to applaud the happy ending.

In the good old days, the public conscience was more easily roused than today. A miscarriage of justice against just one single man was then taken very seriously. Is not justice, after all, a kind of moral sewer designed to drain away the social impurities? And if the sewer is allowed to remain obstructed, will not the filth overflow, spreading the pest far and wide? There was a Zola to save Dreyfus. Falsehood was defeated, after many vicissitudes, and truth triumphed.

Private Auschwitz

Came one world war and another and the German occupation, came cynicism, disillusion. Consider the case of Dr. Petiot, who took advantage of Nazi rule to set up in Paris his own private Auschwitz, not for political reasons, but for private profit. After the Wehrmacht had marched into Paris, Petiot, the one-time socialist mayor of a small French town, had a brainwave. He gave up his medical practice and went into business competing with the Gestapo in the killing and robbing of Jews.

To wealthy fugitive Jews, Petiot posed as a member of the Résistance who could smuggle them across the Spanish border to freedom, and told them to convert all their possessions into a few compact valuables easy to transport across the Pyrenees.

But these Jews never got further than the vacant house which Petiot had especially bought in Paris to commit mass-murder. One by one they were lured into a cubby-hole, locked in and poisoned with cooking-gas.

Petiot watched the death-agonies of men, women and children through a spy-hole. He disposed of the bodies either by throwing the dismembered parts into the Seine or by burning them in a basement oven. He was found out when his chimney caught fire, and was brought to trial exactly ten years ago.

Quite a Wit

The protracted hearings provoked more curiosity and even hilarity than indignation. For Petiot turned out to be quite a wit. When charged with 24 murders, he protested that he had done away with more than 60 persons. He had, he claimed, been a patriot liquidating traitors.

He had been the leader, he said, of a Résistance group of exterminators calling themselves "Flytox" after a well-known French brand of insecticide. He was asked why he had built a glass roof over the courtyard of his charnel-house. Was it to keep out prying eyes? No, he replied with grim humour, it was to keep out the fruit-pips which untidy neighbours were wont to spit down from upper windows.

The court-room — the very same, incidentally, in which the "leakages affair" is now being taken — was piled high with the suitcases of vanished Jews whom Petiot had promised to take across the Pyrenees. Questioned about the fate of these Jews, Petiot blandly asserted that they had gone into hiding because, being mean, they would see their saviour guillotined first before paying him their debts.

Guillotined Petiot was, although a neat little legal plot nearly got him off. Defence counsel called in the English and American journalists who were covering the trial, and suggested that they should interview the jurymen. If three jurymen were to disqualify themselves by making silly statements, then a new trial would have to be held, which could be put off for a year or more. The longer the delay, the greater was the chance that Petiot, like many another war criminal, would be dealt with leniently. This conspiracy was foiled by a Jewish newspaperman who threatened to expose it.

AN altogether different kettle of fish is the "leakages affair," although once again it is wholly characteristic of unparallelled contemporary circumstances. The affair came out into the open in September, 1954. France had just lost Indo-China after a prolonged war which was as inglorious as it was unnecessary, and Mendes-France had been voted into power by a reluctant parliament. When he secured peace in Geneva, there was intense bitterness among those politicians whose dithering, whose intransigent attitudes and feeble actions had brought on the Indo-China debacle. They did not have the heart to blame themselves, so they sought a scapegoat and found one in none other than Mendes-France. They decided to break him and his Government, and the instrument they chose for the job was a "parallel police" organization.

Headed by the then Commissioner of Paris Police, Jean Dides, who has since become a Poujadist member of parliament, this "parallel police" network comprised ten police inspectors and 15 informers, who were paid out of State funds. They constituted an unofficial or "parallel police" body inasmuch as their very existence was kept a secret from Mendes-France's Cabinet, including the Minister of the Interior, Francois Mitterland; their archives were stored in an unknown place which has not been discovered to this day; and they held their meetings on the premises of *Paix et Liberté* (Peace and Liberty), a private anti-Communist propaganda office heavily subsidized by McCarthyist dollars.

Baranes Appears

At this point, André Baranès, a Tunisian Jew, entered the scene. He had been working as a police informer these past seven years, and in the summer of 1954, was Dides' servant — for a consideration of as much as 200,000 francs (about IL1,000) a month. The better to spy on the Communists, he had become a parliamentary reporter for the fellow-travelling French daily, "Libération." He also specialised, strange to say, in worming out State secrets from French Government Departments, including the Foreign Ministry and the Defence Ministry. That was in keeping with his assignment, because the "parallel police" concerned itself less with penetrating the tough Communist Party than with shadowing liberal Government officials, from the Prime Minister downwards, who might for aught one knew turn out to be crypto-Communists.

Well, two summers ago, Baranès, through his contacts in the Defence Ministry, got hold of the top-secret minutes of deliberations in the French supreme National Defence Committee. Next, Baranès incorporated these highly confidential military minutes in a faked report of a non-existent meeting of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party. Dides and Baranès now admit that the report was falsified and that the Communist meeting it referred to never took place.

This fraudulent report, among other things, quoted the Communist leader, Jacques Duclos, as saying that he had personally vouched to Khrushchev for Mendes-France's reliability as a pro-Communist agent and that he, Duclos, had obtained the French military secrets from one of Mendes-France's Ministers.

This "document" was shewn to various French politicians and also to the anti-Communist attaché, Mr. Lallier, of the American Embassy in Paris, and it was whispered around that the guilty Minister who served as intermediary between Mendes-France and Jacques Duclos was Francois Mitterrand, the Minister of the Interior.

As Mitterrand told the court the other day, in mid-September, 1954, he received in Paris a strange telephone call from Mendes-France who was then in London having or trying to have talks with Churchill. Premier Mendes-France was in despair. "My position is intolerable, I cannot negotiate with the British," he said, "they suspect me of being a Kremlin stooge. Do something!"

Dides Arrested

Mitterrand acted. He called in the regular counter-espionage service, the Défense de la Surveillance du Territoire, which arrested Dides, in whose possession the incriminating Baranès document was found. Baranès was also caught after a chase—he had hidden away first in the country cottage of a Right-wing member of parliament then in a monastery.

Dides was released after 24 hours. Mendes-France, his name cleared, went on to gratify — without mollifying — his foes and to disappoint his friends by signing the London and Paris treaties for the rearming of Germany. The National Assembly turned him out of office before he could develop his grandiose project to stabilize, to humanize East-West relations.

It has taken the examining magistrates a year and a half to complete their inquiries and bring the "leakages affair" to court. Justice has flowed on a devious course, getting clogged up here, there and everywhere, so that the real culprits of the treacherous conspiracy, which was designed to discredit the legitimate Prime Minister of France in the eyes of the Allies, have not been brought to book at all. Some have taken their stand merely as witnesses, swearing to tell "the whole truth without hatred or fear." They have availed themselves of the opportunity volubly to denounce Mendes-France and his followers as "fellow travellers who are bent on destroying France."

Mitterrand and Mendes-France have hit back hard at the fascist Dides and his superiors, known and unknown, who concocted one of the most extraordinary intrigues in French annals, to which the French papers daily devote entire pages of reports, commentaries, artists impressions.

Meanwhile, there sit in the dock, almost forgotten, four defendants who were but minor actors in the whole drama: the informer Baranès and his three contacts in the Defence Ministry. The hearings are being conducted in a most odd manner; but that is another story to be told at another time.

NATURE NOTES

Tel Aviv Beach

SOME time ago a letter in this paper referred to that part of the Tel Aviv esplanade bounded by Allenby Road and the Dan Hotel as "the local Sahara." The lady correspondent went on to say that perhaps the treelessness should be explained by the fact that no trees will grow so near the sea with its strong winds. She was right and wrong, for tamarisks do grow and did grow there. Why they have been taken away is one of the mysteries of Tel Aviv.

But I should not call the promenade a Sahara. Especially not on a Sunday morning, when all the orange peel, the tin-foil and the other remains of the Saturday night corso enliven the picture, with paper merrily coursing along, too. No sign of a sweeper. But apart from these delights there are other things to be seen for him who has eyes.

For one thing, a bit far out for the naked eye, but still visible, a *battue* was going on — four cormorants (similar name in all languages except Latin, where to everybody's distress they are called *Phalacrocoras carbo*) where driving a school of fish in the cooperative way they have. These large greenish-black birds are winter visitors here, and seem to be growing rarer.

Another sight was the absolutely black tide-line. From the quay it looked like black grains — but when I went down to investigate I found it was millions of tiny mussels! If somebody had taken the trouble to sack them, what excellent chicken feed they would have made!

An elderly Arab fisherman was digging for fat, small crabs which he had to get from deep down, more than arm's length as a rule. He uses them for bait, so he tells me. And of course some shore birds were feeding, too. Not quite a Sahara!

P.A.

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

IN one of the beautiful afternoon hours when the dim winter sun suddenly brightened and washed softly the naked trees in the garden, we threw into the waste basket the damp sheet of paper which had held us at our writing table since early morning and went out for a walk in the nearby field. We wanted to run away for a short hour at least from a few human puzzles which we had tried unsuccessfully to solve on paper.

We strolled in the field until the sun sank down a bit and streaked the hills of Jerusalem with a greyish silver which emphasized the white rocks and made them look like huge ancient bones. And then we suddenly found ourself in front of the Municipal Rose Garden whose green iron gate stood open and inviting.

We could hear a babble of children's voices and when we climbed up the stone steps we saw a group of children on the yellowish lawn, a woman pushing a perambulator on the walk, an old man reading a paper and sunning himself on a bench and the gardener raking a bed. Most of the green benches were occupied by young mothers who were knitting mechanically and watching their children. We walked up the path, climbed some more steps and sat down on the only empty bench under some young pine trees.

The bench was near the fence and far off beyond it the walls of the Old City were ablaze. We faced the sun and shut our eyes. The children's laughter faded, the voices drifted away when suddenly we heard a single torn breath that sounded like an escaped sob. On the next bench two people were sitting. One was a young girl, 19 perhaps. She was holding a cup with both hands from which she took short sips, as if it were hot tea. She was bent forward and her hair covered most of her face, but we saw a shiver pass down her back. She was wearing

slacks and a short woollen jacket.

The other was a woman of about 45. Her hair was sprinkled with grey and she was wearing a long winter coat and holding on her knees a battered and bulging old briefcase. Her face was tired and worried but we couldn't decide whether this was the worry of a mother or a friend. She looked at the girl, then suddenly turned away.

They didn't speak. The girl was obviously trying to control her sobs. She didn't once look at the older woman. They were silent as if everything had already been said between them, as if from now on the girl alone would have to decide. We were sure that the girl was about to decide something because the older woman kept her head turned away as if she didn't want to interfere.

We suddenly felt like an intruder in an intimate scene between two people who more than anything wanted to be alone. They had undoubtedly chosen this bench because it stood in the most isolated corner of the garden. The older woman looked over at us suddenly with a cold gaze. We lowered our eyes and only after some minutes sneaked another glance at them. Nothing had changed. The girl was still sobbing silently.

Then the older woman moved closer and said softly, "Drink, drink." The girl took another short sip and pushed away her hair with the back of her hand. Her eyes were red.

"Then what do you say?" asked the woman, but the girl didn't answer. She took a damp handkerchief from her pocket and blew her nose. Then she sipped once more from the cup and handed it to the woman, still without looking at her. The woman shook the last drops from the empty cup and put it in her briefcase. Then she put the briefcase on the ground and moved a bit closer to the girl. She touched her shoulder gently but the girl didn't react.

Suddenly we heard the high joyous voice of a little girl, "I want it, I want it!" Some distance away on our right a dark-haired young nurse was blowing up a balloon while a little blonde girl of about three years stood stretching out her hands for it. The nurse held the balloon and said, "You must wait, Rina. You must wait until I tie it." Finally she handed her the balloon and the little girl hugged it and shouted, "What a beauty, what a beauty!" "Now you can go and play," said the nurse, opening a magazine.

The little girl skipped past us, stopped at the end of the terrace near the legustrum fence and dropped the balloon. The wind rolled it along the ground toward the other bench where it stopped finally at the feet of the young girl. The little girl ran over, picked up her balloon and stared curiously into the face of the young woman. She turned quickly away. The little girl peeked around to look at her again, then suddenly placed the balloon in her lap. The young woman tried to smile but she couldn't. She touched the little girl's head and handed back the balloon. "Come here, Rina. Right away," called the nurse, and the little girl walked off obediently.

"You see. It could be so nice," said the older woman in a very soft voice. And here the girl suddenly covered her face with both hands and began crying uncontrollably. The woman held the girl's head against her shoulder. She stroked her hair very lightly, then put her cheek against the young woman's head.

PELTOURS

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: APRIL 1 — APRIL 7, 1956
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
Apr. 1	0930	L. A. I.	Athens, Rome
	1100	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON. Apr. 2		EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
TUE. Apr. 3	0100	EL AL	Rome
	0215	S. A. S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
	0915	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, New York
	1100	K. L. M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED. Apr. 4	0900	L. A. I.	Rome, New York
	1100	T. W. A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2130	EL AL	Fort-Lamy, Brazzaville, Johannesburg
	2300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
THU. Apr. 5	0240	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
	0845	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Milan, London
	1000	T. A. E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1015	K. L. M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	1030	EL AL	Rome
	1300	EL AL	Nicosia
	2015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
	2300	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
FRI. Apr. 6	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
	1200	T. W. A.	Rome, Milan, Paris, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

FRI. Apr. 6	0245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul.

FROM HAIFA PORT

April 5, 1956	AKSU	Larnaca, Iskenderun, Istanbul	
April 2, 1956	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste	
April 5, 1956	NEGBAH	Genoa, Marseilles	
April 4, 1956	SIMON	Finland	
April 4, 1956	DAGAN	England, Germany	
April 6, 1956	ETHROG	Antwerp, Rotterdam, London.	

PELTOURS

TEL AVIV: 38 Reh. Ahad Ha'am Tel.: 6388/7 & 66734-5
JERUSALEM: 1 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. 6318/9
HAIFA: 48 Ha'atzmaut Road, Rehov Merkaz Hacarmel 6921/3

ISRAEL MOTIFS ABOARD S.S. ZION

SIR Hugh Casson's article in a recent issue of "Shipbuilding and Travel News", attacks the obsolete interior decoration of British liners. Among the accompanying photographs of more modern foreign vessels of which he approves is that of a public room on Zim's s.s. Israel, sister-ship to the Zion. In both cases the interior decoration, although mainly executed in Germany, was planned and supervised by a team of Israel architects, Messrs. Weinraub and Mansfeld and Y. and D. Gad. The designs and various *objets d'art* were done by Israel artists commissioned by the architects, in consultation with an advisory committee consisting of Messrs. Ardon, Kolb and Narkiss.

The architects had to avoid the contradiction of old-fashioned interior decoration aboard a streamlined ship. Further, a grasp of functional requirements entailed meticulous briefing and close knowledge of marine engineering.

The individual artist, too, had to consider the functional: there was no use in delivering work which could not be integrated into the whole. This last point goes beyond marine architecture and constitutes the heart of the entire arts and crafts question. It concerns even the smallest mantlepiece bowl.

Functional needs satisfied, it was possible to get down to the artistic aspect.

Appears Larger

The "Zion's" displacement is 10,000 tons, its length some 125 metres. In order to allow it to appear larger than its true size, glass doors, inserted wherever feasible, lengthen perspectives. The subdivision of a room by means of panels and later restoration to its complete form help to achieve the same end.

The artistic mode adopted could not be nondescript, the pitfall of the "international style." Resolved: that the style be Israel — but Israel possesses no artistic tradition. So a second pitfall presented itself — the pretentiously artificial.

The term "Israel" has two connotations. It can be synonymous with "Mediterranean" in the sense of cool colours, light brown panelling, the silver grey Formica of the corridors, natural woods, plaited wood ceilings and matting, as we find them all on the Zion. Israel, however, refers specifically also to Israel. This was done on the s.s. Israel by basing the decoration on the country's geography. On the s.s. Zion it is tied up with history.

Take the bar called Jonah's Corner, because it looks on to the swimming pool. On one wall, Zahara Schatz, in plexiglass and wire netting, recounts the story of Jonah and the Whale — excellent coloured design. Now, up the middle of Jonah's Corner, from floor to ceiling, runs part of a mast. On the Israel, a similar situation is blocked out and covered with pictures. On the Zion, the mast, painted black and part tightly wound in white rope, remains. One instantly recalls talk about the healthy ship which leaves her ceiling beams bare of the plaster and lathe of Transatlantic luxury palaces. The Zion's mast reaffirms the principle that a ship is a ship and not a country mansion.

Only a small part of each artist's contribution can be mentioned. The panelling round the main staircase landing bears discreet wooden bas-reliefs of the "Ingathering of the Exiles" by Shoshana Heimann. Bezalel Schatz has painted murals in the dining room.

Mosaic Tables

The Jerusalem Lounge has Perli Peizig's mosaic tables, illustrative of the city's history. One corner of this lounge forms the writing room and, above the line of desks hang photographs showing the development of Hebrew lettering. Around are displayed examples of modern high-class Hebrew publishing.

The Hasmonean Castle is entered through a short corridor bearing over-size copies of ancient Jewish *shkalim*. The room itself contains actual antiquities from various periods and reproductions of the Beit Alpha mosaics. The floor has a large carpet from Maskit, which has also supplied small ones for the passengers' cabins. The entrance corridor is closed by a huge photograph of the Kfar Nahum Synagogue, slightly *trompe-l'oeil*, which momentarily creates depth. Zvi Gali is chiefly responsible for the Hasmonean Castle.

Another bar, the Hora Inn, echoes the Israel's Negev Room. Both have the same comfortable desert chairs, while an abstract bright wall carpet on the Zion replaces an abstract bright wall panel on the Israel.

The synagogue, too, repeats the one that was tried out on the Israel, the impression of a place of worship being conveyed by the wall facing the congregation. The Ark stands in the right-hand side corner, occupying about one-third of the wall. The remaining two-thirds are filled by a stained glass window depicting Jerusalem.

Two standing candlesticks commemorate victims of the Nazis. Lighting is for the most part hidden. The wooden door shows a large schematic *Menora*. The artist responsible for the design of the stained glass window and the candlesticks is Jean David. The effect of the synagogue is simple and striking.

One's first reaction to the Zion's interior decoration is that of an intellectualism of subdued warmth. The subdued note suits a ship which will ply a good deal in Mediterranean conditions. The intellectualism may very likely suggest Israel's romance to the tourist. Only time can tell.

Meanwhile, the problem of decorating the detail of an Israel liner down to lamps, ashtrays, washbasins, etc. has been tackled by thinking out a preliminary conception, concentrating on essentials and eliminating inessentials. (By the bye, the initial idea of a grand staircase which led nowhere was cancelled in the plans.)

What has been accomplished is in unerring taste and, after the Israel and the Zion, it will be interesting to see the third link in the chain of development, the s.s. Theodor Herzl.

Haifa Art: Paintings by Omri

OMRI, who hails from Kibbutz Shaar Haamakim, is having his first show of oils and watercolours at the Traclin Gallery, Haifa. His are realist forms, modified by a patterned design ("Hen Roost") and permeated by a fairly strong luminosity ("Portrait of Lalit", among others).

Unevenly applied paint accentuates a not unattractive rawness. On the other hand, the artist's intensivity often throws the subject forward towards the viewer ("Fish Ponds") and, at other times, leads to an overcrowded canvas. This opposition of design and canvas-packing probably arises from insufficient systematic training.

Nevertheless, one should not underrate Omri's potential. The two Sdom paintings reveal possibly deep feelings. A really good watercolour, "Suburb in Jaffa," creates planes out of incomplete jagged or curved contours which suggestively cross the whole frame. Despite a slight over-filling once again, the poster advertising his exhibition is quite competent in its class.

Japanese Prints

THE Jacob Pins collection of Japanese prints, which was seen elsewhere and reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* some months ago, forms the spring attraction at the Ein Harod Gallery. Emek residents now have an opportunity of examining this survey of a gracious civilization. Its actors and geishas, men about town and ladies of the town, peasants, hunters and animals seen through the eyes of artists to whom modern painting owes so much.

H.

GUTTMAN PUTS ON FAULKNER

THE Israel producer, Karl Guttman, who has been connected with the "Haagve Comedje" Theatrical Company for the past few years, first as playwright and lately also as producer, has put on a production of William Faulkner's "Requiem for a Nun," which has come in for general praise in Holland. *H.B.*

AVIATION COLUMN

More and More 'Copters

By AIRBORNE

ALL jets and turbo-props blaze the trail for swifter, smoother long distance air journeys, all the portents indicate that the helicopter is already here to usher in a new era in short flights between cities and adjoining countries.

Continuing its pioneering work in this exciting and practical field of air transport, Sabena has ordered eight Sikorsky S-58 helicopters nd delivery will begin almost immediately.

The new model is powered by one Wright 1,525 h.p. engine. It has a cruising speed of 180 kilometres per hour and a maximum speed of 215 k.p.h. The pay load is adequate to make flights profitable commercially. Twelve passengers can be carried and there is a hold for baggage.

Using the new machines, Sabena proposes to institute flights between Brussels, Paris and London. The time saved by abolition of the inconvenience involved in journeys from the centre of cities to and from airports will more than compensate for the longer time the actual flight takes by helicopter. Moreover the need to take only 12 passengers to make a plane pay off means that eventually services could run almost with the frequency of buses.

The implications for Israel are most interesting. The use of the 12 passenger helicopters would be ideal for the organization of tourist traffic to the Negev and Northern Galilee. Some of our enterprising tourist companies that have foreign capital connections could well study this and consider how thrilling and efficient it would be to drop their passengers right down outside a *kibbutz* dining room or on the flat roof of some of our notable institutions.

The 300th Viscount

THE 300th Viscount propeller-turbine airliner has now been sold, making this one of the most widely dispersed types of commercial aircraft in use. This time the customer is Persia, with two for the Iranian Government and one for the Shah's personal use.

J'lem "Salon de Printemps"

THE great Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists opened last Tuesday with due pomp and circumstance. Asking ourself a variant of the question of the night before: "How does this Spring Show differ from all the other Spring Shows?," we answered "Only in that it is hung better." For the first time, the pictures have been distributed in the three halls according to the prevailing trends, which not only makes study far easier but also gives a more harmonious overall impression.

The large hall, which one might call the "Conservative Hall," is clearly dominated by I. Aschheim's exhibit. Of his fine landscapes, the "Sea of Galilee" is clearly the strongest in forceful composition, in colour and strength of atmospheric expression. This, to my firm belief, is the best landscape that Aschheim ever painted and the best picture on view.

Another exhibit one is not likely to forget are the two small landscapes by I. Pugats, catching a night mood in austere understatement. They mark great progress over his still slightly mannerist "Cat in the Night" of last year. Next we must mention R. Bamberger's "Evening in Acre" which, in its courageous treatment, seems to herald a new and important stage in this artist's development.

Lovely Aschheim-Lange

Equally surprising is M. Aschheim-Lange's contribution. This year's "Flowerpiece" is the loveliest I have ever seen over her signature, whilst the two "Compositions" show a tendency to stylization and abstraction that is new in her work. L. Blum's strong impressionism is most convincing in his "Meah Shearim Market."

M. Levanon's landscapes are enchanting dreams but one has the feeling of having dreamt those selfsame dreams too often before. Among the grayish dusty landscapes by S. Levy-Ophel, the "Fig Tree" shows distinct progress. Of the pictures by J. Pins only the "Landscape," by conveying a mood in successful stylization, is more than solid academic painting. G. Krakauer-Wolf shows a fine and sensitive portrait. In her "Landscape," one is not convinced of the necessity of the "stone ghosts" in the foreground. Yona Mach's "Acre" and "Jerusalem" have depth and show his sure feeling for architectural composition.

J. Eisenberg's two pictures are as always clean and diligent pieces of work. The primitiveness of Dr. J. Ashbel is quite convincing. L. Majaro-Mintz has done better before. It is high time she should forget about her master, Matuszak, of whose style this year's paintings are misunderstood simplifications. Glika's "Yemin Moshe" also falls into the category of belatred over-age child-style work. The "Self-Portrait" by J. Glik is all too superficial. Helen Barth's "New York" falls to convey the overwhelming impact of Manhattan's skyline.

In the "Progressive Hall" one has the pleasure to welcome in Aris Aroch a highly distinguished newcomer to the Artists' House Exhibitions. His three paintings confirm the strong impression made by his Bezalel exhibition. Aris Aroch is a colourist *par excellence*. Strange as this may sound about an artist of so different a temperament, the absolute beauty of his palette often reminds one of Dufy.

The haunting charm of Zahara Schatz's "Compositions" in Plexiglass is complemented by the plastic jewellery that she exhibits in the "Crafts Room." There is a great optimistic joy about the "Abstractions" by Bezalel Schatz, the meaning of which I do not pretend to understand. However, one should imagine that Louise Schatz was in high spirits when she conceived her abstract picture "Half Past Twelve."

Roytenberg's vertical "Still-life," if influenced by Zvi Gali, is still an interesting picture. About Zvi Gali himself, we refer to our review of his recent exhibition. Yvette Szczupak-Thomas, with three amusing semi-abstract compositions, is more convincing and original than at her Bezalel Exhibition. With all respect for the sincere endeavour of Y. Nathan, we failed to see more than pleasant wallpaper designs in his abstractions, "In the Quarter" and "Autumn in the Garden."

The watercolours, gouaches, drawings and sculpture in the Spring Exhibition will be reviewed in another article.

Th.F.M.

Radio Review

For Better Music Coverage

MUSIC magazines constitute obvious radio fare. Not only is there plenty happening in the world of music but the whole can be leavened (wrong expression for this week) by musical illustrations. The senior music magazine is Ephraim di-Zahav's "In the World of Music" which, although on a popular level, goes slightly deeper than the others, contains talks by musical experts and keeps one eye firmly on the calendar for the current anniversaries.

Events in Israel are occasionally touched on in "Stage and Screen," but generally in the form of some interview with a visiting musician. Galei Zahal presents a weekly music magazine edited by Dr. Peter Gradenwitz, containing titbits of information, and much in the same style is the fourth music magazine which recently reached the air and is broadcast fortnightly over Kol Yisrael on Saturday evenings. The editors of the new series are Yoram Ronen and that silent partner in so many successes, Alon Shmuckler.

The key to this new series is that it is broadcast on Saturday at 9.30 p.m. This is not an hour for anything but a popular feature and this is precisely what the "Tseliliton" sets out to be — a sort of musical gossip column with a few trappings and plenty of interspersed music. It achieves its object admirably and unpretentiously and passes a pleasant half-hour. Its main emphasis is in the middlebrow sphere of music. Like the other music magazines, it comes entirely from the studio.

All these music magazines make acceptable listening, yet even when all of them are put together, there are still serious gaps in the coverage of musical events. Thus, there is no real description of new trends in music, or details of new compositions. Recordings come through from an occasional festival, but in a hit-or-miss fashion. There is no systematic approach to topical events in the vast world of serious music (the contemporary music series is admirable but concentrates on personalities rather than the march of events).

At the other end of the scale (or perhaps the same one), there is no coverage given to serious developments in the world of jazz. We are told that this band is in Paris or London, but any musical innovations have to pass into history before they are mentioned, illustrated and described with anything more than superficiality.

Both these gaps could be met by reviving the programmes of new records which were suspended a few months ago. Both Kol Yisrael's library and the agents for record companies could supply a regular feature which would present in rotation the latest recordings in classical and chamber music, light music, jazz and Israel music (the last-mentioned would be a welcome boon for local manufacturers who have no opportunity to "premiere" their new hits over the air).

This series should, however, be carefully prepared with meticulous explanations — not the customary perfunctory remarks — explaining the background and pointing to new trends. If advisable, new, serious works could be played twice in succession to assist comprehension.

Another gap in the music magazines is the coverage of music in Israel. Big events get "plugged" and visiting stars get publicity, but there is no place in any of these magazines for an account of music-making throughout the country (apart from the two big orchestras whose concerts are broadcast automatically). There is room for a description — if possible, with illustrations recorded on the spot — of musical life in Israel at all levels.

In addition, as in most of the other arts, there is room for serious appraisals of performances, instead of the fanfares and blurbs given to every musical event mentioned on the air. I do not recall a derogatory word having been uttered in a broadcast about any performance — and I refuse to believe that all our music-making is quite that good. For its improvement, it needs prodding, and not lulling into complacency.

It would therefore be beneficial for those concerned with musical magazines to get together, cut out some of the overlap, and extend their scope to touch on some of the deeper aspects of music-making.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Kol Yisrael's 20th anniversary (tonight at 9.15); Bible Congress (Monday at 10.15 a.m.); Gadna Orchestra (Monday at 6); O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" (Part I: Monday at 8); "A Meeting with John Colliers" (Weds. at 11.15 p.m.)

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 240, 19.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 5.45 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" Avraham Wilkomirsky. 12.30 Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To Jerusalem Citizens." 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.15 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.45 "Youth Corner." 4.15 Chess Corner. 4.35 Classical Requests. — Works by Mendelssohn. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 "Our Political Front." 8.15 Soloist of the Week: J. Field (R). 8.45 Readings by Yehoshua Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Night Concert. 10.20 The Story of the Week. 10.45 Folk Dances. 11.15 Chamber Music. Chopin: Trio in G-minor op. 8 played by the Wilkomirsky Trio. 11.45 Light Music. 12.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Rameau: "Pieces — Suite for Orchestra. Bach: Concerto for 3 Harpsichords & Orchestra in C-minor (soloists: Lionel Salter & Charles Spinks); Britten: "Illuminations" (Soloist: Annette Joel-Brun). 9.45 "Musical Quiz." 10.15 Literature Corner. 10.45 Concert Hall: Walton: "Scapino" A Comedy Overture, Manoch Jacobi: Symphony No.2 (conductor: Ze'ev Brief). 11.50 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 "Three in One Bag:" 3.45 Literature Readings. 4.00 Opera: "Cosi fan Tutte" — Act two (cond.: Fritz Busch. 5.25 Science Studio. 5.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.30 Hamavdil & Malavah Malka. 8.00 Art & Culture. 8.30 Interlude. 8.50 Questions and Answers. 9.10 Sport News. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Miniatures. 10.00 "Allegro Con Brio." 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
397, 480, 225, 43.9 & 33.9 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 24.9 & 462 M.): Today: 5.30-5.45) Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.20 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

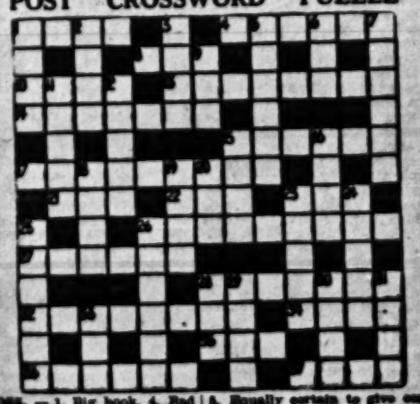
Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.): Today: 6.30 News. 6.35 Flowers from Israel. 6.50 Readings for Shabbat. Chol Ha-moed: talk by Uri Ephrat. 7.00 Hebrew Programme. From Week to Week. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.35 The Africa-Palestine Investment Co. — II. 6.50 Ma'ariv Malka — Halid. 7.00 Yiddish Programme. Today: 11.15 News. 11.20 Readings for Shabbat. Chol Hamoed by Uri Ephrat 11.30 Vistas of News." Tomorrow: 11.15 Shavua Tov. News. Programme Highlights. 11.35 "This Also Happened." 12.30 "Flowers from Israel."

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 235 & 250 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Towards Saturday." 7.00 News. 7.10 Musical World 7.30 In Israel and in the World. 7.40 Concert: Works by Sibelius & Dvorak. 9.00 News. 9.15 "20 Years of Broadcasting." 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 The Night following Shabbat. 7.00 News. 7.10 Interlude. 7.20 "In byrons Days." 8.30 Behind the Curtain and on the Screen. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCAST: (14.79, 19.43, 16.85, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. Today: News News Talk. British Album. Tomorrow: News, News Talk, Brain Teaser.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS. — 1. Big hook. 4. Bad start for a bear. 8. Biblical task. 10. Managed to get rid of a man. 12. May contain a winkle. 14. Ran away. 15. In which to see the pictures. 17. On top of the world? 21. Is it doubtful? 22. Foreign street. 23. It's certainly singular. 25. Repository for pottery. 27. If you want room, let a girl have a go. 28. Soaked in more than exorbitan fashion. 32. Catch up with. 34. Girl from El Dorado. 35. Just a tree. 36. On which to hunt big game. 37. Lake.

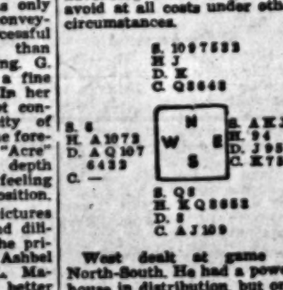
DOWN. — 1. Urge to have a try at advertising? 2. Mostly a shadow forest. 3. Modal attitude. 4. Equally certain to give confidence? 5. Horsy exclamation? 7. With which you might eat a tasty dish. 9. Can a single one be hundreds? 11. Stable worker with a grand apartment? 13. Witty rhyme for a song. 15. Run "2 Down," we hear. 16. Ill of fare. 18. Cats and dogs? 19. Make a devout appeal. 20. Not their time, we hear. 22. Trickled out. 24. Partly fresher. 26. We have small ones for tea. 29. Under him as an insurance man. 30. High limit? 33. River very refreshing in the afternoon, we hear. 35. Did he write a letter to Dad? 36. Foreigner. 38. Part of a Hindu dress.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

A PSYCHOLOGICAL MISTAKE

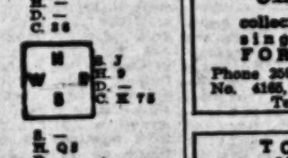
IT is interesting to note the reaction of some players when they believe they are being "done" by their opponents. The fear of being duped is at times so great that it plunges them into an adventure which they would avoid at all costs under other circumstances.



West dealt at game to North-South. He had a powerhouse in distribution, but only one sure trick in defence; not unnaturally he opened with a preemptive bid of four diamonds, which his partner raised to full game.

This put South on the spot. He had a goodish hand, which required only moderate support in the right suits. Obviously "they" were trying to shut him out and to cheat him out of his game and rubber. Shut HIM out! He boldly bid five hearts, reaping the inevitable double as a reward. The awakening was rude.

West collected the ace of diamonds and continued the suit. Declarer ruffed in dummy, discarding a spade from his hand and laid down the queen of clubs; East ducked and West ruffed. South gained the next diamond and played his queen of spades, to remove West's potential entry card; East won and played the ace. South ruffed, and West discarded a diamond, carefully nursing his trumps. On gaining the lead with the ace of trumps he continued to force with a diamond, establishing the following end-play:



South now had a perfect count of the distribution and should have scored two more tricks by drawing trumps; but hoping to deceive his opponents, he played the ace of clubs instead. West ruffed and returned a diamond; East rose to the situation and went up with his trump, forcing South to discard a club. The king of clubs scored the next trick for the defence, and poor declarer could not stop West from making his now solitary ten of trumps, for a total penalty of 1700 points.

STAR-GAZING

ON April 12, Venus will attain its greatest Eastern elongation, which is a technical way of saying that, seen from the earth, the arc between it and the sun is as great as it ever gets. Venus remains above the horizon almost four hours after sunset, and its magnitude reaches — 4.1 so that it looks more than ever like a lantern hung in the sky.

The planet's appearance is most interesting at this time even through a small telescope (40 power) in which the planet appears clearly like the moon in its last quarter. As the days go by and Venus approaching us, the crescent will get thinner and longer.

Mars is now in Scorpio, to the East of the dense star clouds of the Milky Way. Later in the month it will move into Capricornus. The red planet is quickly getting closer to us. At the end of the month it will rise at 12.30 a.m. as against 1.30 a.m. at present, and during the course of the month its magnitude will rise from 0.5 to 0.3.

Jupiter, now retrograde, resumes direct motion on the 17th and again moves close to Regulus, which stands due south at 9 o'clock tonight and at 7 p.m. on April 30. As we have mentioned in previous articles, retrograde motion is an apparent phenomenon only, and for an observer placed at the centre of the solar system none of the planets, of course, would ever reverse their motion. The ancients, with their geocentric outlook, never succeeded in evolving an adequate explanation for these irregular movements of the planets. Since Jupiter moves away from us during the course of April, its magnitude falls from —1.9 to —1.7.

Saturn, located at the very head of Scorpio, rises at 10.30 tonight and at 8.30 at the end of April.

JOSEPH SMORA

Cars of the Future

By HAIM BEN-AVI

PROTOTYPES of dream cars are taking shape at breathtaking speed. Yesterday's fancy automobiles are today's mass-produced sedans and coupes.

This fast pace is conditioned by the hard-hitting competition among the "Big Three" in the U.S. and the fantastic production figures of the American automobile industry, which reached almost 8m. passenger cars last year. To dispose of this vast volume of vehicles, superhuman efforts have to be made in keeping up an adequate demand.

This is accomplished by keeping the public spellbound by such splendid shows as the annual GM "Motoroma," which points to several new developments — gas turbines, atomic power, and electronic control.

The engineers see three standardized types of automobiles on the roads of the future: The Highway Cruiser, the Urbanite, and the Sports Car.

The Highway Cruiser

The Highway Cruiser, a fast long-distance super-highway vehicle, will be equipped either with a gas turbine or an atomic reactor as a power unit. This unit will be placed at the rear, and the drive to the four road wheels will be turbo-electric or hydrostatic.

The Cruiser will be longer, wider and lower than its present counterpart and will have a flat chassis floor and a glass dome above. Highest passenger comfort will be provided by separate and movable chairs. The driver will be able to leave his seat and have a cup of tea while driving without endangering the lives of his passengers, his car will be electronically controlled.

The transparent dome of the car will be made of a material that will be lighter than sheet metal, weatherproof and as flexible as a rubber ball. It will reflect the sun's rays and will become opaque when the passengers desire privacy. It goes without saying that such a car will be equipped with radar.

The Urbanite

The Ubranite is meant for suburban traffic and for the housewife's shopping trips. The accent will be on acceleration rather than on ultra high speeds.

As electronic control cannot be envisaged in city traffic, this car will be equipped only with a steering wheel.

The power unit will be a gas turbine. The car will be low and streamlined, with plenty of glass all around.

The Sport Car

The Sport Car will cater for those individuals who will not have lost, in that mechanized age, the desire to handle their automobiles themselves. It will be powered by a gas turbine, but as regards the type of transmission nothing is definite yet.

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Philosopher Meets Whale

By Clarissa Riesner

FISH and psychology are strange bedfellows indeed, yet they are twin interests to Dr. David Alon.

Born in Riga in 1899, he could swim like a fish and fish like a man by the time he was five years old. At the age of 14, he organised a small youth group, later came with them to this country.

During World War I he fought for the British with Trumpeldor and went back to Europe in 1919 to complete his studies. He was graduated from the Hamburg Naval School, went to Hammerfest in Norway to learn about the commercial utilisation of fish products, got his Ph. D. at Heidelberg, then came back to this country with another group of fishermen that he had trained, to settle in Atlit. Atlit.

He was wounded fighting the Arabs with the Haganа. When he came out of hospital he sailed for Russia, entered it illegally, and brought another group of *halutzim* with him from there. Then he worked as a fisherman aboard several boats, among which was the "Zeev Hayam," the first boat to be built by Jews in this country.

Fishmeal Factory

He was wounded again in Jaffa before he brought in the first shipload of illegal immigrants from Austria and Germany aboard the Greek Adjo Dimitrius in 1939. The British sent him to jail and deprived him of his right to sail, which was restored to him in order to enable him to operate a trawler-mine sweeper during World War II.

The War of Liberation found Dr. Alon in Rishon le Zion, where he ran a fishmeal factory with his brother, and where he took part in the defence of Beit Dagan. At that time his three sons were already doing military service, too.

It was his family life that gave Dr. Alon the opportunity of exercising his second hobby—psychology. When he set up house in Rehovot after his return from Lithuania in 1928, he gathered a few orphans and abandoned children and brought them up together with his own.

He knew that while it is the lack of love and a decent home that leads many a child astray, it is the pride that he takes in his work that is the surest way to bring him back to a useful life. Of love he had plenty to give. A decent though modest home he could provide. As to work, he didn't have to look far: he chose for them the occupation that had filled his life with fascination since his early childhood, the major interest that had occupied him and his young people—the sea with the fish that live in it and the boats that sail it.

For the first waves of pioneers that reached this country, tilling the soil was the big thing. The sea is a comparatively new feature of Israel life. Yet to swim, to fish, to handle a boat and to master the mysteries of the sea are the natural dreams of any boy and a most wholesome occupation for body and soul. And Israel is rich in seashores.

Dr. Alon started his experiments in Sha'araim, among the Yemenites. The results were surprisingly good. He enlarged his scope: the Government and various institutions became interested and cooperated. At times he had as many as 50 children under his wing. They usually stay with him for three or four years, the older ones helping to take care of the younger ones.

Training Boys

For 28 years now Dr. Alon has stuck to his programme of training boys for the sea, giving them an education, and making decent and responsible men out of them. More often than not, he picks up candidates for his "school" in jail, where they have landed for petty thefts, etc. He makes his selection on the basis of his own judgment, and hardly one of the boys has ever let him down. His methods are simple: he trusts them, loves them, gives them a lot to do and a lot to think about. At night, they all gather around him for long talks and discussions. They call him *Abba* and look upon him as their best friend.

About a year ago, Dr. Alon moved to Ashkelon. He brought a few of his senior boys with him and started a school for fishermen and boatbuilders on the beautiful shores of the new town. They are now living in a five-room shack on the beach, but plans include accommodation for 80 boys whom the government is willing to send, a boatbuilding and repairing shop with a special instructor (ORT has promised to provide the tools) rowboats, fishing equipment, etc. All this is still in the planning stage, of course. "A wonderful stage," says Dr. Alon, "everything can still be changed and improved on." Meantime the boys are learning and working, eager for any kind of work and apparently quite capable of doing it.

There was, for example, that dead whale they recently brought ashore, which had to be cut up and prepared. "You see," said Dr. Alon, "it's not only the boys who seem to be following me, the whales do, too. It does not happen often that we see a whale in Israel. Sixteen years ago we got one in Bat Yam: he was still alive and almost got away from us after we had brought him in. We had to go after him a second time.

More Fish

"Then there was one in Appolonia, one in Nahi Rubin and now this one here in Ashkelon. Oh, and then there was that Dag Shemesh, a sunfish, about 13 years ago. But that was a real fish with scales: it was *kasher*. We caught him with a net and sold the meat, about 15 tons of it. And that wonderful blue sailfish in Akaba, 19 metres long. Blue like sunrays on the water, what a beauty!"

He went on and on with stories and anecdotes which could fill a book.

"What an interesting life!" I said.

"Oh, that's only part of it. You know, I have forgotten more than I can remember. There is a big file on me at the Labour Archives in Tel Aviv. I'd like to go there and read up some of it myself." He said it quietly, with a dreamy look.

Mother *and sons re-united. English-born Mrs. Mary Edwards meets her sons Tony, 11, Jan, 7, and Josef, 5, who had been lost to her for six months behind the Iron Curtain. The youngsters had flown unaccompanied from Prague. Mrs. Edwards was married to a Czech soldier in Britain. She went with him in 1946 to Czechoslovakia, but later learned he already had a wife, so she obtained an annulment. She lost her Czech nationality as a result and came to England last August for a holiday, intending never to return. She appealed to the Foreign Office and the Czech Embassy to allow her children to join her in Britain and finally they were permitted to leave Czechoslovakia.*

Visiting Jerusalem Again

By Lily Tobias

I MET her in the Cafe: the Cafe which has undergone many changes since first I knew it, but is still a focus of social-bohemian life. This, however, was in the morning, when only shoppers and idle visitors foregathered. Attracted by the Espresso signs (which, now ubiquitous in London, had even there induced me to forsake English tea) I entered and sat at a table in a nook transformed by the latest in interior decoration.

The coffee was the last straw in the major load of disenchantment. And so I could not resist the opportunity of deflating the enthusiasm of the Jerusalem lady, lauding her city — at the expense of Haifa. She had lived for many years on the Carmel, and had bemoaned the necessity of departure. Yet now — "Now," she proclaimed, "I would not care to go back. Now I see that Haifa is only a village compared with Jerusalem. Here I feel I am in a real city, in a metropolis, where people look at things differently, where things are more important, more impressive —".

"If so," I said, "that makes it all the sadder — that Jerusalem streets are so mean, so dirty, so disorderly, so higgledy-piggledy — the main streets of your — *of our* — beautiful city!"

Highlight

And I really was saddened, at having to leave with this final impression: on a glorious winter morning, brilliant with clarity and sunshine, and after a stimulating week-end, at an altitude of physical and spiritual exaltation.

The highlight had been the Presidential reception to British and Irish immigrants — some of long, some of more recent, settlement. The occasion, though one of a series, was distinguished from most, as the President himself pointed out, by the voluntary or idealistic character of this Anglo-Saxon-cum-Celtic element.

Those of us in whom, perhaps, the fire of idealism had cooled, were warmed in the glow lit by the record of integration and achievement in all forms of national life — *kibbutzim*, professions, defence forces — declaimed in deliberate Hebrew by selected representatives. Curiously, the English language was officially taboo, with the exception of the reading of a *kibbutz* sketch from an English journal.

It was the President's lady who keyed formality into an intimate personal note. She leaned forward in her chair with outstretched arms, to detain each of the two young newcomers-who, after making their set speeches at the microphone, were shyly sliding off to their places. The lad representing his kibbutz was warmly shaken by the hand and congratulated; the uniformed girl, described as the only feminine pilot in the Israel Air Force, was drawn into a close embrace and kissed.

An affecting scene. And certainly an uplift to our white British hearts.

Spell Broken

It was not the afternoon at Beit Hanassi, with its atmosphere of State permeated by homeliness, or the Shabbat service at Yeshurun, with its traditional ritual in modern functional setting, or the friendly talks in private homes in and around garden-adorned Rehavia and Beit Hakerem — it was not these that jarred the mood of exaltation inherent in the approach to Jerusalem. I use again the term "exaltation" in the sense peculiar to the Judean hills. These rugged and austere hills, with their boulders and antique terraces, though outdone in majesty by the world's giant peaks, yet distil an inimitable secret power or essence — making felt, to tourist and resident alike, the "presence ineffable" of which an English poet sings: and creating an aura of expectation that surely enfolds the first glimpse of the city beyond. Expectation doomed to be cruelly dashed and foiled.

Ruins, old and new, can be tolerated, if not assiduously, archaeologically, or religiously admired. But slovenliness and the rubble of neglect in civic centres can only shock and dismay.

I know that authorities are concerned with plans for roads, buildings, and increased amenities. Meanwhile the central thoroughfares and principal shopping streets, which already spout a few modernised exteriors, are defaced and disfigured by those who own and use them. Above plate-glass shop-fronts are dwellings from whose windows draggle domestic laundry. Heaps of refuse and ugly lumber strew doorways, and hideous signs and bills abound on decrepit main walls.

Have Jerusalem citizens no civic sense? No standards of dignity commensurate with pride in the capital?

Pause without pains — If you have the time, you can save a few pounds by putting in new window panes by yourself. It's really quite easy. First, remove any particles of glass and old putty with a strong knife, inserting the point close to the woodwork and tapping on the knife with a hammer. Then, paint the wooden groove into which the panes fits with some linseed oil and allow it to dry. Into this groove put a thin coat of putty as a bed for the glass. When you cut or order the glass, make it a centimetre shorter and narrower than the recess for it, so that it will not be too tight a fit.

Soften the putty by manipulating it in your palm. After you have put the bed coat for the pane into the groove, place the lower edge of the pane in position, afterwards pressing the top in gently and firmly, squeezing out superfluous putty. Apply putty liberally around the edge of the glass and smooth it to a neat even bevel. Leave putty to harden before painting it or cleaning the window.

Get in the groove! Here are a few tips on removing stubborn screws that won't get unstuck. First clean the groove in the head of the screw so that the screwdriver can get a good grip. Then, with considerable downward pressure, give it the first turn. If the driver slips through insufficient pressure, it is possible that the groove is worn, so that the screw is very difficult to remove.

In that case, a little paraffin applied round the screw head may ease the stubborn screw. Or, apply a heated iron to the screw head, which will make the metal expand. When it cools down again, the screw should be loose in its socket. Items fouled up? — Did you know that a good way to wash a long clothesline is to wind it round a board to prevent it from becoming tangled, and scrub it well with a brush?

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China Calls Its Children

By G. M. Green

LONDON (OFNE). — THE immense effort China is making to bind her children to the Communist Party is shown in a 12-year programme drafted by the New Democratic Youth League.

The League, which the Communists call "the reserve force of the Party," and its parallel organisation, the Young Activists in Industry and Commerce, are two of the organisations through which the will of the Central Committee of the Party can be focused instantly.

The 12-year-programme calls on youth in rural areas "to become the shock force in the continuous raising of agricultural production" (through the cooperative groups), to perfect their stock-breeding work, accumulate fertiliser, "beautify the country with green vegetation."

Young people should organise groups to reclaim waste lands, sow sunflower and other oil-bearing crops on small waste plots, participate actively in road-making, forestry and fishing, ensure the saving of grain and cotton.

They must strengthen their organisations "to improve ideological education and invigorate leadership," and "help the Government to teach and supervise landlords and rich peasants to become patriotic and law-abiding, and help in the reform of counter-revolutionary elements" — a phrase which in the Party's dictionary now means anyone who still hankers after the old days of freedom for private enterprise.

The League, open to all youths and girls between 14 and 25, now has 10 million members, according to the "People's Daily" of Peking, of whom two million have been added since Mao Tse-tung's edict last July for the speeding up of the formation of peasant cooperatives as a preliminary to the collectivisation of the land.

A junior organisation of the League has been formed for children of from nine to 14, who show promise, as the Communist Party understands the word. Known as the Young Pioneers, it is said to number eight million children.

Men Enter the Kitchen

By Our Food Reporter

I'M a collector of cook books — the best in cook books — and every once in a while there comes to my shelf a treasure that is not only a text but even more so a book to read and enjoy, though cooking is its aim. Such a book, just received, is the ESQUIRE Cookbook, written by the editors of Esquire Magazine and published by McGraw Hill for $5.95. This is a book written by men for men. It's years since I've seen a cookery book with such a selection of superior recipes, every one of them a conversation piece, most of them dishes that have made restaurants famous the world over.

The introductions to each chapter and even to each subclassification of recipes creates mouth-watering memories.

Under the listing of "Soups Made from Scratch," for example, is this one to sober up on:

Drunk's Soup

For 1 large hangover, put in a pan, over a medium low flame, 1 cup sauerkraut juice and 1 cup water. Add about a cupful of cabbage, cut up fine, and 2 to 3 frankfurters, cut in thin slices. Cover the pan and cook for 1½ hours. In the meantime, cut up two or three shallots (or young onions) finely using the green as well as the white part. Melt 2 tbsps. butter or other fat in a skillet; then saute the shallots gently until they're soft but not brown. Stir in 2 tbsps. flour, some salt, and plenty of pepper or paprika. Keep stirring while you pour in a little of the sauerkraut soup—about ½ a cup, or enough to make a sauce out of the butter-flour mixture. Now turn the skillet contents into the soup pot, stir to make sure the flour is smooth, and bring to a boil. If your hangover hasn't vanished during the cooking, it will during the eating!

The fish section begins with "If you caught it, you know. If you bought it, you want to know how to tell if it's fresh. Here are the tests: Gills—bright and red. Eyes—clear and bulging. Flesh—firm to the touch, not slimy. Scales—glossy. Odour—fishy, to be sure, but fresh, not rank.. and if it's fresh, it floats.

Carp a la Polonaise

Clean the carp well and cut into pieces of 1½ inches each. Chop 1 onion, slice 1 stalk celery; grate the rind of 1 lemon. Put these in saucepan with 1 pint water and boil, covered, until the celery is soft. Then squeeze in the juice of the lemon, reduce flame, and place the carp in the mixture. Simmer for 40 minutes; then carefully remove the carp and put it on a warm plate. Keep it warm.

Now strain into another saucepan the liquid in which the fish was cooked. Stir in: 2 tbsps. chopped gingerbread (in Israel use honey cake and a dash of ginger), 1 to 2 tbsps. butter, 1 tbsp. prune jam, 2 tbsps. seedless raisins, 1 tbsp. currants, 1 or 2 tbsps. sliced almonds, 1 tbsp. chopped nuts, 2 tsps. sugar, a pinch of ginger, and 6 crushed peppercorns. Add 2 cups beer and a glass of red wine. Stir over flame until well blended. Ladle some of the sauce over the carp; serve extra sauce separately. A two kilo carp will serve 6 to 8.

There are also excellent recipes for game and fowl. Take this one, for example, quoted verbatim from page 123 in the chapter on "Duck."

Canetons aux Cerises Flambe

...from La Couronne, Brussels. Probably the world's most delicious duckling dish.

Choose unscrawny duckling of well-fleshed Mae Westian conformation and prick its plump bosom all over with sharp-tined fork to release fat. Blot dry, rub with plenty of salt, hand-milled black pepper, ½ tsp. each rosemary and crushed juniper berries (in Israel you can use a little thyme instead). Brown all over in ¼ cup olive oil. Turn everything into roasting pan, cover your young caneton's chest with 4 tbsps. strained honey and put in a 350 degree oven, uncovered, for ½ hour, Baste occasionally.

Meantime, grind giblets fine, trimming out tough part of gizzard. Put in small saucepan with lightly chopped neck (if there is a neck). Season with salt, hand milled pepper, 2 bay leaves, 1 small grated onion. Cover with 1½ cups cold water. Simmer gently until tender, skimming occasionally and adding more water as it evaporates. When tender, discard bay leaf and neck, simmer the remains down to 1 cupful, then add the master touch: ½ cup great big black bing cherries, ½ cup cherry juice (in Israel, use cherry confiture and sauce that goes with it), drained canned mushrooms. Simmer very gently until reduced again to 1 cupful. Then thicken with 1 tbsp. flour worked smooth with 1 tbsp. hot butter. Stir as it thickens.

Now drain all fat from roasting duck, drown it in your cherry-giblet gravy, cover tightly, and braise at 325 degrees until tender but not falling from bone. Place on platter, garnish with sprigs of green parsley, mask with all sauce. Heat ¼ cup brandy lightly, pour over duck and light the brandy. Serve flaming. A fine red Burgundy goes well with this.

HANS GUTH
School of Ballroom Dancing
Groups — Private Lessons
28 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

DAUGHTER asks if it is not a funny thing that matzos seems so nice on the first day of Passover and so tasteless towards the end. Son says he doesn't mind so much that it is tasteless; he objects more to its non-filling quality which prevents him ever from feeling full even though he eats enough for four or five people. Have not noticed that this applies particularly to matzos. As far as my observation serves me, this is a chronic condition with him. My objection to matzos is not so much its internal effect as its extraordinary facility for covering the floor with crumbs too small to be seen but big enough to crunch irritatingly underfoot even after the most energetic sweeping. Son says he still can't understand how the first matzos were made. He and a few friends tried putting flour and water in bags on their backs and walking about with it and all that happened was that they ruined their shirts.

•

DAUGHTER says another funny thing is that only the first and last days of the holidays are good, but she only finds something really worth while doing the day before she goes back to school. Head of the House says there is plenty to occupy themselves with if they will only look round. They can weed the garden or help with the housework, or tidy up the workshop, or if all else fails, do a little extra studying and astonish the teachers. The one thing they should not do is to stand around grumbling. Why if he had so many holidays in the year he would be as happy as a landboy and run about singing all day. (Imagination boggles at this horrible picture).

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THE sessions interrupted by a friend with her three children who are driving her mad at home she says. I suggest that we put them all in the garden and let them drive each other mad. I give them each a little jar and suggest a competition for the most tadpoles caught in half an hour. Head of the House asks if I don't think it's dangerous letting them play round the pool? I tell him not to worry. The big ones will look after the small ones. Friend says her littlest one, a three year old called Ella is quite sensible and wouldn't go too near.

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WE settle down with a sigh of relief to a nice cup of tea when there is a shout from outside. We all rush out. All that is to be seen of Ella is a topknot of dark hair and a red ribbon.

My son calls excitedly for me to bring his bathing suit, but before anyone can move, friend has dived in, fully clad, and rescued her saturated offspring. We hold the child upside down and pump water and tadpoles out of her. I suggest that they both take a hot bath, partly as a precaution against catching cold and partly to counteract the strong smell of stagnant water. Half buried memories of A.R.P. training prompt me to administer hot, sweet tea to mother and child, who are completely calm, and brandy to the Head of the House, who is suffering from shock.

•

HE asks wistfully if I don't think he could get a job on a ship and come home only in term time.

Directory

BRAVEST man in France is a chap called Harry Algo. He's going to publish the first-ever directory of France's loveliest mannequins and cover girls. There'll be 3,000 listed, each with photo, address and telephone number. Come publication day public benefactor Algo intends to retire to a nice deep air raid shelter, in case somebody gets hurt in the rush.

Bath Night

THIS week 19-year-old French Actress Mylene Nicole, just off to London to make her debut in British films.

Mylene sings and dances too — but the British public will make her acquaintance via a bubble bath.

"But don't tell Papa," she begged, "or he will feel me."

Understandable, for Papa is Inspector-General of the French Ministry of National Economy. While he's used to keeping things down to the bare minimum in the interests of La Belle France, he'd hardly take the same view about young Mylene's wearing apparel.

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The High Waist-Line

Paris silhouettes for the cocktail hour, drawn by Fromont. Above: Swinging panels, a draped bodice, and the Empire waist on a slender dress. Below: Ribbons hold the figure in under the bust, above a short full skirt.

Continental Notebook

By Noel Anthony

PARIS. — THERE'S a mighty grim battle going on here, with half a dozen contestants locked in mortal combat to secure the fashion plum of 1956. This, of course, is nothing less than the honour of designing Grace Kelly's wedding dress and trousseau for April 18 when she steps up to the altar with Prince Rainier of Monaco.

It's quite clear, say feminine friends, that many of the salons have flung everything overboard in going for the "Kelly Line" — whatever they may call it themselves.

The future Princess, as you may have noticed, has quite a figure. So out go the old A-line and H-line boxem blanketers and in comes the narrow as an arrow line—broad where a girl should be broad.

Current favourite to get the order—the odds shorten every day—is the great Dior. But behind his suave, smiling face even the great dictator is worried. Never has the competition been so fierce, so ruthless.

This column's own long-shot: young, up-and-coming designer Hubert De Givenchy.

Tarzan Please Note

BACK from abroad is singer-composer Roger Arbaud. He said that while in Africa he found a charming little creek that was just right for a morning swim.

But one thing puzzled him. Every time he bathed there a cheering, jostling crowd of natives appeared from nowhere. Roger admits his swimming is not exactly in the Johnny Weismuller class and couldn't understand what all the excitement was about.

So on his last day he asked a grinning pleanniny to explain. "Oh Bah," said the child. "We admire you. You so very brave man. We watch every day because that creek is full of crocodiles."

Writers' Cramp

LADY Diana Cooper—oldsters will remember her nostalgically as Max Reinhardt's unbelievably lovely Madonna in "The Nun" in the Twenties—denies two rumours now circulating in Paris.

(1) She is not planning to remarry.

(2) She is not writing her memoirs of life with her late husband, Duff Cooper, latterly Lord Norwich and onetime British Ambassador to France.

"Of course I know I should write my memoirs," she says. "I've wanted to for years, but the trouble is I can't write."

(NANA)

After Passover Start:
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IRNI PRUSS
118 Ben Yehuda Rd., left entrance, 3rd floor, Tel Aviv.

Domestic Letter Box

RECIPES

MAY I suggest two other recipes for *Knaidlach* and *Chremslach* made of matzos?

Put an old clean cloth into a colander. Break about 10 matzos into very small pieces. Hold this under the tap and soak well. Let drain for a few minutes. Fold up cloth and squeeze. Put wet matzos into a big bowl.

FOR *Chremslach* add to the squeezed-out matzos one egg, cinnamon, salt, raisins, sugar, chopped almonds, or peanuts. Form rolls between palms and fry in deep hot fat until crisp and brown.

In this way both *knaidlach* and *chremslach* turn out very light and if the matzos are squeezed out well, you do not need to use matzo-meal. This is the old way used in Holland — I learned it from my mother.

M. HEILBUT
Tiron.

•

BETH ZVI

DEDICATING this home to the memory of their son Zvi who gave his life in the War of Independence, the Kiler family have made a gift of everlasting value to Ramat Gan. It serves as cultural centre for young and old alike and as a bond between the generations.

The programme for adults this winter comprised several performances of films of artistic value such as a Japanese film (with an introduction by Dr. Malkin) or the silent black and white "Nanook" on Eskimo life, made in 1920 and set against a new Eskimo short that uses modern sound and colour techniques.

There were concerts and the Inbal Dance Group performed. A symposium on oil was held with first-rate experts very soon after the first oil strike at Heletz I, and another, with Dr. Malkin and Dr. Gamsu, discussed French cultural influences in Israel. It was introduced, in perfect Hebrew by his Excellency the French Ambassador.

This season is now crowned by a twin exhibition of painting — Israel Flowers by Louise Metzger and Landscapes by Mrs. Tauber, which to judge by the opening day's attendance, appeal equally to all ages. Mrs. Tauber's pastels and oil paintings are based on the Israel scene (mainly Safad and Natanya); her clashing vigorous yellows and blues have a most plastic and illuminating effect. Mrs. Metzger, much as she stresses that she is not a "professional" artist, proves she is one by birth. A few years ago she started to paint flowers as a hobby: now the result is a most imposing and complete collection of painstakingly realistic and most lively flower portraits. *A. GIPOSSAR*
Tel Aviv.

•

UNIFORMS

THERE is much excitement at the moment among schoolchildren and their mothers about the planned school uniforms. Some people object to uniforms on principle. I believe there is much to be said for them, particularly in a poor country like ours. It seems to me that a child will feel more confident and at home with other children, when all are dressed alike. When children come from so many different countries and backgrounds, a uniform dress could be of great help psychologically.

Eventually, like every uniform, it will produce a loyalty to the institution and an *esprit de corps*. However, it must be the right uniform. I suffered for years from an ugly and impractical uniform and hope that here this question will be approached with due consideration.

A uniform must be: 1) practical; 2) attractive; 3) inexpensive.

All these features can be achieved only if the material and style are selected by experts. The material, of course, can be inexpensive, if mass-produced. It does not go out of fashion. I hope no one will suggest blue, for example, which is unattractive in cheap material, and shows up dust and spots. On the other hand, checks can be attractive and are practical. The first four forms should have a different uniform from the last four. It not only breaks the monotony of wearing the same uniform for 8 years, but also is a sign of growing up.

I would suggest that the Minister of Education sets up a jury and that prizes be given for the best designs.

SONIA WAGNER
Jerusalem.

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Helene Curtis

PORTRAIT OF A BOOKLOVER

By MARCIA GITLIN

It was always refreshing, in those days when the Hebrew University still functioned on Mount Scopus, to call on Abraham Yaari at the Library. He never failed to receive me with a courtesy which soon warmed to cordiality and then to enthusiasm as I questioned him about his latest acquisitions, and if he were not too busy, he would take me on yet another tour of his collections, which are among the prized possessions of the University.

He loved his books and he loved talking about them — not only of the often fascinating, often instructive things which they contained, but also of the unusual, even dramatic way in which he had come by them. He was Head of the Hebraica Department of the Library, and his job was to acquire for it every book ever written in Hebrew characters. That meant tracking down works as far back as the 15th century, when Hebrew printing was begun, and, because Jews are as ubiquitous as they are, to tracking them down in almost every part of the world. It was a task that called for special qualifications — an intimate knowledge of Jewish life and literature, patience of a kind to be found only among scholars, unflagging energy and persistence, and a capacity for deduction worthy of a Scotland Yard detective. Abraham Yaari had all of these.

Books Come to Life

But he also had a good deal more. He would take down a book from a shelf and it would look like any old book, till he started telling you about it. And then it was no more just a book. It had somehow assumed a living quality. Between its old-fashioned covers you could envisage human beings who breathed and spoke, recalling eras and customs and beliefs and habits that were long since dead. Then you understood why he had gone to the lengths he had to get hold of it, and you experienced something of his own excitement when it eventually landed in his care.

Since 1948, of course, visits to Scopus have no longer been possible but Yaari himself has quietly gone on adding to the Hebraica collections in town. The successive waves of immigration into Israel during the past few years have provided a new rich source of material, and through his efforts have yielded much of value. Thus it was from an immigrant from Kurdistan, of all places, that he secured a precious volume published in Poland in the 18th century. And from North Africans and Yemenites he has purchased books common enough in the countries from which they come, but rare and even unobtainable elsewhere. Now, as he retires from his post at the Library after 30 years of service, the Hebraica collection consists of some 200,000 items, representing at least 90 per cent of all books ever printed in Hebrew characters.

That is a long way from the 30,000 volumes which the collection comprised when Yaari joined the library in 1925, five years after his arrival from Poland as a young halutz. But it is not only in quantity that the distance must be measured. In the first place, the 200,000 are catalogued and classified, while of the 30,000, 60 per cent were not. (Yaari's first job at the library was, in fact, to catalogue and classify the Hebrew books). And in the second place, the range of the collection has been considerably extended, so that where before it consisted only of Hebrew books,

it now contains also a substantial proportion of works in other languages, written in the Hebrew alphabet.

This extension was due primarily to Yaari's conception of the role of the library as the Jewish *National* Library (and not only the University Library). As such, he maintained, it had to incorporate every work ever written that pertained to Jewish existence, "from the first incunabulum," as he put it, "to the latest pamphlet off the Israel presses." In the field of Hebraica, this meant that it could not content itself with works in Hebrew only. There were other languages equally important for an understanding of Jewish life throughout the centuries, among them Judeo-German (Yiddish), Judeo-Spanish (Ladino), Judeo-Arabic, Judeo-Persian, and even Judeo-Tataric, and Yaari set himself to the task of acquiring and cataloguing works in all of these. Among the most noteworthy of his many catalogues are those of Ladino literature, published in 1934, his two-volume bibliography "Hebrew Printing in the East," comprising mostly Judeo-Arabic literature, and "Bokharan Jewish Books" (Judeo-Persian literature.)

Yaari's broad conception of the functions of a Jewish National Library has been of enormous benefit to Jewish scholars. The days are over when they wandered in uncharted lands; with Yaari's aid, the paths have been clearly marked out for them.

A Life's Harvest

And Yaari, as a scholar himself, has benefited no less. Throughout these 30 years, he has drawn ceaselessly on the treasures around him. His publications include about 250 books, monographs, bibliographies and scientific papers, each of them involving prodigious research and many of them regarded as standard works of reference today. Yet for all their scholarly content, these are publications which most laymen can read with pleasure. For Yaari is no dry-as-dust bibliophile whose vision is bounded by the shelves which line his walls. He is deeply interested in the world around him, and between him and the people who inhabit that world there are none of the barriers which erudition so often creates. When he writes, it is as when he talks; the subjects come to life under his hand, so that his works hold no fears for the ordinary reader.

His trilogy, "Letters of Eretz Israel", "Travels in Eretz Israel", and "Memoirs of Eretz Israel", became best-sellers. "Hebrew Printers' Marks" was an extremely readable work on the decorative motifs used by Hebrew printers in the days when regular illustrations were taboo. "Emissaries from Eretz Israel", a truly monumental achievement on which he was engaged for 18 years, was written in no less popular a vein although it drew attention to a significant historical fact: that the institution of sending emissaries from Eretz Israel to the Diaspora was not started in this age of fund-raising for Zionist purposes, but had been in existence ever since the destruction of the Temple 2,000 years ago, and that the authority which the Land of Israel exercised over Jewish communities throughout the centuries was immense.

Yaari has been, and still is, happy in his work. And in work alone could he find comfort when fate struck a cruel blow with the loss of his only son, who fell in the course of a dangerous mission behind enemy lines in the War of Independence. He is still far from the age at which retirement is obligatory at the University, having merely completed the period of service after which retirement is permissible. There are years of work ahead of him — and in his mind endless projects on which to work. Now that he is free to concentrate exclusively on his literary work, the Jewish world can look forward to much of value still to come from his pen.

AL ALTMANABRAHAM AND SARA
One of the panels for EL AL offices in New York. On show at the Artists House, Jerusalem.

Schubert's Gift to Jewish Liturgy

SAFMI YERUSHALAYIM. (Tell O Jerusalem). By Ephraim Di-Zahav. — Mass. 250 pp.

Among the 44 tales included in this small book which, for the most part, relate to Jerusalem in the period from the First World War to the War of Liberation, one stands out in its charm and significance: "The Peregrinations of a Tune," (this, incidentally, is also the title of one of J.L. Peretz' best stories).

The tune is one that Di-Zahav used in his Kol Nidre night prayers and which struck the fancy of one of the worshippers who asked him how he had come by it. In Russia, said the worshipper, he had himself been a cantor and had been prepared for the profession by the outstanding authority in the country. Once his teacher showed him a score and told him that he had obtained it while on a visit to Vienna in the following circumstances.

When he arrived in Vienna, he immediately repaired to the home of the famous Sulzer, the greatest cantor in those days, and noticed that a young man, short and stout, and wearing glasses was a frequent visitor to the cantor's home. His curiosity was aroused since the young man wore tattered clothes and looked miserable and ill. Moreover, he did not appear to be a Jew.

"When Sulzer told him that I was a cantor from Odessa, the young man begged me to sing something from our liturgy. I acceded, and after congratulating me on my rendition, he asked if I would be so good as to note down a specific prayer dear to my heart, I wrote down that lovely passage from the Kol Nidre service: "O hear my voice and see the tear of mine eye . . . and say: I do pardon." Sulzer translated the passage into German and the young man took himself off to a corner and within a very short time returned with a sheet of paper covered with notes. This he handed to Sulzer and asked him to sing it while he accompanied him on the piano.

"It was lovely, and most moving. This is the manuscript. I have never shown it to anyone. The young man who wrote the music was the world-famous composer, Franz Schubert."

"Thus," concluded the worshipper, "I was greatly moved when I heard you intone this same tune tonight, and I now recall that not long after our conversation my teacher decided to come to the Holy Land. I imagine that he took his library along with him and that is, I suppose, how the tune reached you."

The other stories in the book are of the same pleasant calibre, mostly based on memories of Jerusalem that the writer holds dear.

M. HURWITZ

A FAMILY CHRONICLE

ROBOT MISHPAHA AHAT (The Story of a Family). By Rivka Alper. — Davar. 338 pp.

The story is told in the name of the grand old lady, Mrs. Rahel Danin, sister of the late David Yellin whose family settled in Jerusalem over a century and a quarter ago.

Mrs. Alper, a working journalist and editor of the Women's monthly of "Davar," draws a panorama of Jewish settlement over four generations in the form of a family chronicle. She had countless interviews with Mrs. Danin and other members of the Danin and Yellin families, and her story, written in the first person, impresses by its apparent truthfulness.

One is tempted to discover the influence of the editor, Mr. David Zakay, in the tone of paternal condescension to those youngsters who imagine that "there were no parents or parents' parents before their time." But the air of a family chronicle is maintained throughout.

We are told that old Rabbi Yoshua Yellin came to Jerusalem because he had had no sons in his native Lomza, in Poland. We are told of financial worries, and the family feasts are described fully and eloquently. The choice of a future son-in-law was a terribly serious affair a few generations ago, and a marriage reception was a sumptuous occasion which threw a family's economy off balance for a whole year.

Intended mainly for the younger reader (it is vocalized throughout), the book — already in its second edition — is charmingly illustrated by Cilla Binder.

S. SHAPIRO

French Satire on Newspapers

Now that the snow has passed and it seems that spring will come again, the theatre-going public is crowding out to the shows, making up for those long, bitter nights when no one had the heart to leave his own fireside.

Several plays disappeared off the boards during those difficult times but those that survived are doing better business than ever. Among one of the big successes of the moment is Sartre's 'Nekrassov' which is playing to capacity at the little Left-wing Unity Theatre in Camden Town. This dazzling piece, which had a major success in Paris, is a satire on Right-wing double-dealing and, as such, is unlikely to get further into the West End. This is a pity. As a piece of theatre, few plays running at the moment can touch it. The dialogue scintillates, the situations are delightful, and the satire must amuse even those who politically are opposed to it.

As is inevitable, the play means more in Paris than it does here. It concerns the efforts of a Right-wing newspaper to keep up circulation by alarming its readers with continued proof that war, and similar disasters, are about to descend upon them. In Paris this kind of newspaper

LONDON LETTER
By OLIVIA MANNING

is only too well known to the public. The editor, the directors and all the employees are uproariously greeted by the audience that does not hesitate to shout aloud the names of the original persons on whom these characters are based. An English playwright, labouring under the law of libel, could never place immediately recognizable characters on the stage. As a result, English satire is always liable to lack the final sharpness of French.

'Nekrassov' shows us the 'behind-the-scenes' workings of a French newspaper badly in need of something sensational with which to keep up its circulation. The editor threatens his sub-editor with the sack if he cannot within 24 hours produce some new and astonishing piece of anti-Russian scandal. At the same time a Paris criminal, pursued by the police, attempts suicide, is saved and, setting out on the run again, takes refuge in the sub-editor's flat. Together they think up their stunt. The criminal is to pose as Nekrassov, a Soviet high official at present recuperating from illness in the Crimea and reported, as usually happens, in the Western press as having mysteriously 'disappeared.' The fake Nekrassov is to present himself as a refugee from behind the 'Iron Curtain,' bringing with him any information that can make a boom in the Right-wing press.

All goes well, at first: but the criminal has a conscience. He is upset to find himself reported as having denounced as Soviet agents certain newspapermen whom he knows to be innocent. When he tries to save them, the political "undercover men" make it clear that either he or the newspapermen must suffer. He realizes that he has simply become a tool of the Right. Two things remain for him, either to let himself be used in this way or take the risk of re-assuming his criminal identity. He chooses the latter and is back on the run again.

The Unity cast is largely an amateur one with all the weaknesses of amateurs but, considering the limitations of the stage and players, they make a fine job of the play. Produced with unlimited money and a professional cast, it would be an outstanding contribution to modern entertainment.

Robin Hood of Sicily

Another tale of the same sort, with no satirical undercurrent, is "God Protect Me From My Friends" by Gavin Maxwell (Longmans, 18/-) which tells the story of the Sicilian bandit, Giuliano, a sort of Robin Hood of Sicily who was murdered in 1950, no one can say by whom or under what circumstances. The facts are known, but there is no one willing to tell them.

Giuliano is not a member of the Mafia, that secret centre of government that has grown up on an island that, in 20 centuries, has suffered 16 different changes of foreign rule. He was a genuine bandit, living in the mountains, raiding and holding to ransom. He was full of a vague idealism and naive political ideas that were put to use by a number of political forces including, at the end of World War II, the Allied powers. His power was considerable, and the police, whom he despised, could do little to him. The worst the Italians could do was repeatedly imprison and release his mother.

His pride was famous, and the story is told of his watching a shepherd refuse a gift of milk to a poor man. When the poor man turned away, Giuliano asked for milk for himself and it was immediately given him. When he received it, he poured it contemptuously down the muzzle of his tommy-gun to shew that it had been given not in charity to him, but out of fear for his weapon.

His death came when he turned against the Mafia, the true State of Sicily. Its mystery is never likely to be revealed.

A Briton in India

BUGLES AND A TIGER. By John Masters. — Joseph and the Book Society. London. 255 pp., 16s.

Readers will remember that Mr. Masters is a British brigadier (retired), whose family served India for a century and a half, and who wrote several good and one superlative novel about the India of old. They were all more or less concerned with the Savage family who served in India for centuries.

Last year, Mr. Masters perpetrated a shockingly lurid story, letting himself go with a vengeance, and was quite properly reproved by the majority of critics who found "Coromandel" far below his usual standard. Mr. Masters was not pleased — as who would be — and has a sly dig at literary critics in the new book, comparing them with camels, for "camels wear a conceited and abominably supercilious look, because it was into a camel's ear alone that Mohammed whispered the hundredth name of God."

The book is the first volume of an autobiography or "personal adventure," telling of a boy at Sandhurst, in a British regiment in India, and in the Fourth Gurkha regiment of the Indian Army. When this boy, in his early twenties, sat down in the mess of the Ghurkas, he felt he was home. Mr. Masters is exceedingly frank, and the pictdre of the boy as he paints it is that of an insufferable little prig, proud of having passed all examinations near the top, vain of his good brain, and inclined to lay down the law. He shows that he learned better in a hard school, and emerges as a pleasant, conscientious officer, loyal and proud of his regiment, with a great love for his little Mongol soldiers and a greater for India.

Genius for Description

Mr. Masters is never sentimental, but he does not shun an emotional expression where it is wanted. His greatest asset, however, and here it comes into its own even more than in the novels, is his genius for describing places, landscapes, the feeling of a situation. Though in this attempt "to give an idea of what India was like in those last twilight days of the Indian Empire, and something more than a tourist's view of some of the people who lived there," he goes into most meticulous detail, even as regards dress and minor customs, the book is lively and interesting from the first page to the last. This reviewer, a Kipling fan in her youth and to this day an admirer of some of his work, yet found much that was not only absorbing, but new.

As his first years in India were spent on the Border, he has plenty of adventures to recount, too, of which a most original tiger shoot is one of the best. Altogether an excellent book, warmly recommended to anybody with an interest in India or Britain.

PAULA ARNOLD

Readers' Letters

POCKET BOOKS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to Mr. Gilon's remarks (March 16) about the mis-naming of O'Hara's collection of short stories, let me recount what happened to me some days ago.

I had picked up the "Pipe-dreams," rechristened "Stories of Venial Sin" in Tel Aviv, and homebound, settled down to read it in the taxi. A lady took the other corner seat and placed her little daughter between us. However, even before the car started, she made the girl change places with her and, when the little one asked "Why," she hissed in an audible aside: "Nasty old man, reads dirty books."

I appreciate the educational intentions of American publishers to sell to their unsuspecting public valuable literature under suspect covers. But what about other persons, who select books by their authors, and not for their lascivious covers and sales-promoting titles?

I propose that our bookshops should offer plain paper-covers, fashioned in Pocket and Perma sizes, for the most salacious numbers. As with lending library protecting covers, advertisements would pay for the cost of the covers. Many members of the English reading public would appreciate such service.

Yours, etc.,
Th. F. M.

POPULAR HISTORIOGRAPHY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The review of Vincent Cronin's book, "The Wise Man from the West," in The Jerusalem Post of March 5 by Norman Bentwich concentrated almost entirely on an element of special Jewish interest. Some readers might be interested in a more general comment on the book by one of the leading students in the Western world of Japanese culture, Sir George Sansom.

After pointing out that Matteo Ricci played a very important part in the renewal of Chinese-European relations which had lapsed after Marco Polo's days, Sir George goes on to say of the book:

"... I have to admit that I am an enemy of deliberately artistic versions of history. Mr. Cronin's work, The Golden Honeycomb, which treats of ancient Sicily, has been praised by good critics for its scholarly and perceptive writing; but I do not see these qualities in The Wise Man from the West, and I would guess that the theme is not congenial to his talent. So many books pour out from the presses nowadays that the poor reader of history, biography, travel and criticism just cannot keep up with the literary Joneses (a figment, no doubt). He must draw the line somewhere, but if he tries to save time and effort by resorting to popular versions of history of unfamiliar countries he will fall sadly behind."

The review appeared in the December 1953 issue of "Pacific Affairs," published by the American Institute of Pacific Relations.

Yours, etc.,
AL ALTMAN

Jerusalem, March 14.

Round the Bookshops

Life and Letters

A Fellow-Worker

Aharon David Tanachi, who passed away a week ago, was — perhaps unknown to him — a true follower of another Aharon David in that "the religion of labour" which A.D. Gordon had preached, became the leitmotif of his life. He ministered to it faithfully and with utter devotion, both in the printing press of The Jerusalem Post and in the councils of his union.

Only those who are in daily contact with their fellow-workers in the composition room or the press can fully appreciate the quality of their skill. To work with Tanachi was a pleasure because he was always willing to carry out last minute corrections, be it another type-face, another bit of paper underneath a block, a slight change in the flow of ink, or any of the other small improvements which often suggest themselves only after one has seen the final page-proof.

This all too rare respect for detail which is the hallmark of all good craftsmanship was one of Tanachi's best qualities. But above all he was kindness itself, so unsparing in his helpfulness to others as he was in his own work.

M.

Students Write History

Members of the Students' History Club at Hastings High School, Hastings-on-Hudson, in New York State, are re-writing history with the help of students from other countries. Their editor has written to one high school in each member state of Unesco, asking the students to prepare a 1,000-word history of their country. These summaries will be compiled in a book which it is hoped will give young people all over the world an interesting if brief picture of other lands. Reports have so far been received from over 20 countries.

Oxford Elects a Poet

More than usual interest was caused by the recent election of a successor to Cecil Day Lewis as Professor of Poetry at Oxford. The Anglo-American, Wystan Hugh Auden, won with 216 votes against 192 for Sir Harold Nicolson and 181 for George Wilson Knight, the Shakespearian scholar. (Unlike other professors, the poet is elected in an open ballot by Convocation, which means that almost every senior graduate can vote, though he must do so in person).

The professor holds office for five years, his pay is £300 a year, and his duties are three lectures every year, the adjudication of poetry prizes, and an oration in Latin every other year.

When one begins Frederick Lewis Allen's The Great Pierpont Morgan (Bantam Biographies, 650 pr), the style seems alarmingly familiar — is Allen another pen-name for one of Marquand's histories of the mighty Boston families? So acute is this feeling that even now I am not sure whether the book under review is not a satire on itself and the joke on me. I therefore report with caution that Mr. Allen records in stately prose the history of the second and most notable of the Morgans — how he "missed" military service and made a mere $5,400 from inadvertent gun-running; how he gambled in gold; how he saved the government of the United States and only incidentally made his profit in so doing; how he saved the banks and the trust companies; how he floated the first million-dollar company; how he entertained on Corsairs I and II ladies "whose wit and beauty had escaped the confines of respectability"; how he accumulated art treasures, enemies and admirers, and supported the Church. Even under Congressional investigation the great banker remains a gentleman despising interfering politicians and selfishly organizing workers.

It is a fascinating biography which I recommend — but I wish I knew whether Mr. Allen's tongue is in his cheek; it is hard to believe that it is anywhere else.

Less successful is Frances Hackett's Personal History of Henry the Eighth (Bantam Biographies, 650 pr.). The affairs of the Tudors are so complex that I for one found it utterly impossible to follow the involved intrigues, negotiations, plots and counterplots, love and hate affairs. Every now and then somebody is beheaded and somebody else seduced. For adultery with Queen Katheryn the sentence was "to be hanged, cut down alive, split open, bowels burnt, and finally killed by beheading." She was an attractive girl, all right, but I don't think that she was worth it. The book should be made comprehensible.

Poorest of the histories available is Harold Lamb's Alexander of Macedon (Bantam, 455 pr.). How Lamb has achieved such a reputation as a historian I cannot understand; all his books are extremely woolly. Even the fascinating tale of the invincible Alexander becomes a mess. A pity.

Richard Bissell's River in My Blood (Signet, 325 pr.) is a fraud; it purports to be fiction, but turns out to be a fairly interesting description of the Monongahela River, its history, geography and habits. Like the Morgan biography, this makes one feel fine and wealthy, just thinking of all that beautiful coal and steel and smog.

The Taming of Carney Wilde (Bantam, 325 pr.) by Bert Spicer, is a thriller where most of what action there is takes place on a Mississippi steamboat. This has the most misleading title and blurb I have ever found — nobody tortures Carney Wilde, nobody tries to tame him, it's another book entirely. A far more interesting thriller is David Walker's The Storm and the Silence (Lion, 455 pr.). The action takes place in Scotland and the hunt for the murderer is most convincing and exciting. Recommended.

Erle Stanley Gardiner's The Case of the Angry Mourner (Pocket books, 325 pr.) is a new Perry Mason. The main clue — I'm giving it away — is in the "Cast of Characters". Although not quite up to top Perry Mason standard, recommended to fans. David Alexander's Terror on Broadway (Bantam, 325 pr.) is a run-of-the-mill thriller, fairly interesting and reasonably exciting. Croswell Boren's They Went Wrong (Bantam, 455 pr.) is an ambitious effort to analyse the twisted motives of six criminals. The author, a journalist, traces the personal histories of his "heroes", all young men with difficult home backgrounds. The moral is clear: if you do not want your children to go wrong, it is up to you to be wealthy, happy and healthy. I, for one, am willing, if only for the sake of the kids.

PHILIP GILLON

Army Haggada

Just in time for the Passover festival, the Chief Rabbinate of Israel's Defence Army has published a Haggada based on the *Shulhan Arukh*, with the apparent intention to establish a uniform celebration for the Forces, whose members hail from many countries with varying traditions.

Introduced and annotated by the Chief Chaplain, Aluf-Mishne S. Goren, the Haggada is beautifully printed and attractively illustrated by Ya'acov Tzim.

"Mas'sekhet LeHayal LeHag HaPesach" (Passover Treatise for Soldiers) too, is published by the Army Rabbinate and edited by Menahem Hacohen. This 160-page volume contains numerous articles on the ritual and history of the festival, memorable celebrations in war time, stories and poems, and a large number of illustrations from ancient and modern sources. This is a most valuable publication, and new evidence that the defenders of Israel are relying on the force of the spirit no less than that of their arms.

PLONI

Stamp of the Week

Mozart, immortal Mozart. Here is a stamp to honour the man whom musicians all over the world have honoured for 200 years. And how much richer still the world would be if Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart had been spared to live a normal span instead of dying at less than 36 years from Bright's disease.

Perhaps it is the stuff that his genius was made of which consumed his life at a terrifyingly rapid rate. Or perhaps Mozart's life was wasted by a proud and over-ambitious father who paraded him round the salons and concert halls of Europe when the boy should have been growing up slowly and more healthily at home.

This stamp in his honour is issued by Western Germany, printed lithomedly in photogravure and perforated 13½ by 13. Set of two, unused, costs 1/9d in London; set used, 11d.

— J.A.A.

Essays on Jewish Philosophy

MOREH-DERERKH BAFILOSOFIA HAYISRAELIT: (A Guide To The Study of Jewish Philosophy). By M.Z. Sole. — Mass. Jerusalem. 207 pp.

This No. 49 in the Dani Library of Rubin Mass is a very useful and commendable contribution indeed.

After a sound introduction dealing with the points of divergence and congruence between general and Jewish philosophy, the author covers in three parts the roots of Jewish philosophy in ancient times; the main representatives of mediaeval Jewish philosophy and Jewish philosophers in modern times.

The strength of Dr. Sole's outline and presentation consists in an objective, matter-of-fact style, with very clear and precise definitions. The weakness of the book is a somewhat poor conception of biblical philosophy. The author seems not to recognize that Kohelet provides an indigenous theory of values, or that Job solves the problem of the mystery of suffering not only on purely metaphysical lines. With equal restraint the author just touches on some of the moderns, like Krochmal and even Rosenzweig.

However, it could hardly be expected to give even brief sketches of all important philosophical systems in a volume of this modest size. On the other hand, in his treatment of some of the mediaeval thinkers, notably of Saadya Gaon, the author has succeeded in giving a clear picture of the main schools of thought.

It is still a controversial question, whether there is such a thing as a Jewish "slant" or "line" in philosophy. Fortunately, the author did not become involved in this argument. Very readable, his guide will be welcomed by anyone interested in the mother of all sciences.

E. ALBU

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HEBREW

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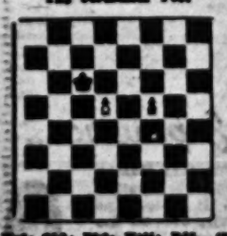
CHESS

Problem No. 961
I. TALMI, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



White: Kc2; Rb6; Bd6; Pd5. (4)
Black: Pf3. (1)
White to play and draw.

SOLUTION: Problem No. 959 (Talmi): 1. Rb6 — b1 2. Rb8; 1. ... e1=Q; 1. ... e1=R; 2. Rb8.

A ROYAL VISIT

World champion Michail Botvinnik recently toured Switzerland, accompanied by Salo Flohr who, according to Botvinnik, proved invaluable as an interpreter. This "interpreter" occurred in Bern, the host results in the city's history of simultaneous games: W.H. D.4, L.0 (and second Boards in Prague (W.3, D.1, L.1 as against Botvinnik's W.3, D.0, L.0). The local chessplayers' outstanding performance was by Dr. Max Blau, who beat Botvinnik, when he played all three games against a team of Swiss masters, and drew with Flohr.

March 26, 1954
Problem No. 962
R. RUFFIN, Kennet Gen
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kh1; Qa5; Re1, Rg1; Bb1; Nb2; Pa4, g5, h5. (9)
Black: Ka1; Ra1, Rh2; Nb4; Pg4, g6, h6. (7)
White to play and mate in three.

Above is the game against Stood:

Game No. 959

White: Botvinnik. Black: Stood
1.d4 d5; 2.c4 Nf6; 3.Nc3 e6; 4.e4 Bb7; 5.Nd3 c5; 6.Nf3 cd; 7.b4 Qc8; 8.b5 a6; 9.Qc2 Qa6; 10.Ba3 Nbd7; 11.Rad1 Rb8; 12.Qe1 Ng8; 13.Bd1 Bb4; 14.a3 e5; 15.e3 a5; 16.a4 Bc5; 17.Nb5 Nd5; 18.Nfd4 Qc7; 19.b6 b5; 20.Bb3 Be7; 21.Rfe1 0-0; 22.Nd3 g5; 23.h3 h5; 24.Nh2 Qc6; 25.f3 f5; 26.Qe2 Nf6; 27.Ng4 Nd5; 28.f4 Nxc3; 29.Nxc3 e4; 30.Nb3 Bxb6; 31.Nb1 Bc5; 32.Bc4+ Kh8; 33.Qd3 Nb7; 34.Bxb5 Rb8; 35.Bxa5 Rb5; 36.Bc3 Rxb2; 37.Qc4 Rb4; 38.Qa2 Kg7; 39.Rb1 Rxb1; 40.Nxb1 Bxc3; 41.Qxc3+ Kg8; 42.Qc8 Nb7; 43.Qb8 Nd6; 44.Qxa7 Rb7; 45.Qa8 Kh7; 46.Qa6 Rb6; 47.Qa8 Rb7; 48.Qa6 Rb6; 49.Qa8 Rb7; 50.Qa6 Rb6; 51.Qa8 Rb7; 52.Qa6 Rb6; 53.Qa8 Rb7; 54.Qa6 Rb6; 55.Qa8 Rb7; 56.Qa6 Rb6; 57.Qa8 Rb7; 58.Qa6 Rb6; 59.Qa8 Rb7; 60.Qa6 Rb6; 61.Qa8 Rb7; 62.Qa6 Rb6; 63.Qa8 Rb7; 64.Qa6 Rb6; 65.Qa8 Rb7; 66.Qa6 Rb6; 67.Qa8 Rb7; 68.Qa6 Rb6; 69.Qa8 Rb7; 70.Qa6 Rb6; 71.Qa8 Rb7; 72.Qa6 Rb6; 73.Qa8 Rb7; 74.Qa6 Rb6; 75.Qa8 Rb7; 76.Qa6 Rb6; 77.Qa8 Rb7; 78.Qa6 Rb6; 79.Qa8 Rb7; 80.Qa6 Rb6; 81.Qa8 Rb7; 82.Qa6 Rb6; 83.Qa8 Rb7; 84.Qa6 Rb6; 85.Qa8 Rb7; 86.Qa6 Rb6; 87.Qa8 Rb7; 88.Qa6 Rb6; 89.Qa8 Rb7; 90.Qa6 Rb6; 91.Qa8 Rb7; 92.Qa6 Rb6; 93.Qa8 Rb7; 94.Qa6 Rb6; 95.Qa8 Rb7; 96.Qa6 Rb6; 97.Qa8 Rb7; 98.Qa6 Rb6; 99.Qa8 Rb7; 100.Qa6 Rb6; 101.Qa8 Rb7; 102.Qa6 Rb6; 103.Qa8 Rb7; 104.Qa6 Rb6; 105.Qa8 Rb7; 106.Qa6 Rb6; 107.Qa8 Rb7; 108.Qa6 Rb6; 109.Qa8 Rb7; 110.Qa6 Rb6; 111.Qa8 Rb7; 112.Qa6 Rb6; 113.Qa8 Rb7; 114.Qa6 Rb6; 115.Qa8 Rb7; 116.Qa6 Rb6; 117.Qa8 Rb7; 118.Qa6 Rb6; 119.Qa8 Rb7; 120.Qa6 Rb6; 121.Qa8 Rb7; 122.Qa6 Rb6; 123.Qa8 Rb7; 124.Qa6 Rb6; 125.Qa8 Rb7; 126.Qa6 Rb6; 127.Qa8 Rb7; 128.Qa6 Rb6; 129.Qa8 Rb7; 130.Qa6 Rb6; 131.Qa8 Rb7; 132.Qa6 Rb6; 133.Qa8 Rb7; 134.Qa6 Rb6; 135.Qa8 Rb7; 136.Qa6 Rb6; 137.Qa8 Rb7; 138.Qa6 Rb6; 139.Qa8 Rb7; 140.Qa6 Rb6; 141.Qa8 Rb7; 142.Qa6 Rb6; 143.Qa8 Rb7; 144.Qa6 Rb6; 145.Qa8 Rb7; 146.Qa6 Rb6; 147.Qa8 Rb7; 148.Qa6 Rb6; 149.Qa8 Rb7; 150.Qa6 Rb6; 151.Qa8 Rb7; 152.Qa6 Rb6; 153.Qa8 Rb7; 154.Qa6 Rb6; 155.Qa8 Rb7; 156.Qa6 Rb6; 157.Qa8 Rb7; 158.Qa6 Rb6; 159.Qa8 Rb7; 160.Qa6 Rb6; 161.Qa8 Rb7; 162.Qa6 Rb6; 163.Qa8 Rb7; 164.Qa6 Rb6; 165.Qa8 Rb7; 166.Qa6 Rb6; 167.Qa8 Rb7; 168.Qa6 Rb6; 169.Qa8 Rb7; 170.Qa6 Rb6; 171.Qa8 Rb7; 172.Qa6 Rb6; 173.Qa8 Rb7; 174.Qa6 Rb6; 175.Qa8 Rb7; 176.Qa6 Rb6; 177.Qa8 Rb7; 178.Qa6 Rb6; 179.Qa8 Rb7; 180.Qa6 Rb6; 181.Qa8 Rb7; 182.Qa6 Rb6; 183.Qa8 Rb7; 184.Qa6 Rb6; 185.Qa8 Rb7; 186.Qa6 Rb6; 187.Qa8 Rb7; 188.Qa6 Rb6; 189.Qa8 Rb7; 190.Qa6 Rb6; 191.Qa8 Rb7; 192.Qa6 Rb6; 193.Qa8 Rb7; 194.Qa6 Rb6; 195.Qa8 Rb7; 196.Qa6 Rb6; 197.Qa8 Rb7; 198.Qa6 Rb6; 199.Qa8 Rb7; 200.Qa6 Rb6; 201.Qa8 Rb7; 202.Qa6 Rb6; 203.Qa8 Rb7; 204.Qa6 Rb6; 205.Qa8 Rb7; 206.Qa6 Rb6; 207.Qa8 Rb7; 208.Qa6 Rb6; 209.Qa8 Rb7; 210.Qa6 Rb6; 211.Qa8 Rb7; 212.Qa6 Rb6; 213.Qa8 Rb7; 214.Qa6 Rb6; 215.Qa8 Rb7; 216.Qa6 Rb6; 217.Qa8 Rb7; 218.Qa6 Rb6; 219.Qa8 Rb7; 220.Qa6 Rb6; 221.Qa8 Rb7; 222.Qa6 Rb6; 223.Qa8 Rb7; 224.Qa6 Rb6; 225.Qa8 Rb7; 226.Qa6 Rb6; 227.Qa8 Rb7; 228.Qa6 Rb6; 229.Qa8 Rb7; 230.Qa6 Rb6; 231.Qa8 Rb7; 232.Qa6 Rb6; 233.Qa8 Rb7; 234.Qa6 Rb6; 235.Qa8 Rb7; 236.Qa6 Rb6; 237.Qa8 Rb7; 238.Qa6 Rb6; 239.Qa8 Rb7; 240.Qa6 Rb6; 241.Qa8 Rb7; 242.Qa6 Rb6; 243.Qa8 Rb7; 244.Qa6 Rb6; 245.Qa8 Rb7; 246.Qa6 Rb6; 247.Qa8 Rb7; 248.Qa6 Rb6; 249.Qa8 Rb7; 250.Qa6 Rb6; 251.Qa8 Rb7; 252.Qa6 Rb6; 253.Qa8 Rb7; 254.Qa6 Rb6; 255.Qa8 Rb7; 256.Qa6 Rb6; 257.Qa8 Rb7; 258.Qa6 Rb6; 259.Qa8 Rb7; 260.Qa6 Rb6; 261.Qa8 Rb7; 262.Qa6 Rb6; 263.Qa8 Rb7; 264.Qa6 Rb6; 265.Qa8 Rb7; 266.Qa6 Rb6; 267.Qa8 Rb7; 268.Qa6 Rb6; 269.Qa8 Rb7; 270.Qa6 Rb6; 271.Qa8 Rb7; 272.Qa6 Rb6; 273.Qa8 Rb7; 274.Qa6 Rb6; 275.Qa8 Rb7; 276.Qa6 Rb6; 277.Qa8 Rb7; 278.Qa6 Rb6; 279.Qa8 Rb7; 280.Qa6 Rb6; 281.Qa8 Rb7; 282.Qa6 Rb6; 283.Qa8 Rb7; 284.Qa6 Rb6; 285.Qa8 Rb7; 286.Qa6 Rb6; 287.Qa8 Rb7; 288.Qa6 Rb6; 289.Qa8 Rb7; 290.Qa6 Rb6; 291.Qa8 Rb7; 292.Qa6 Rb6; 293.Qa8 Rb7; 294.Qa6 Rb6; 295.Qa8 Rb7; 296.Qa6 Rb6; 297.Qa8 Rb7; 298.Qa6 Rb6; 299.Qa8 Rb7; 300.Qa6 Rb6; 301.Qa8 Rb7; 302.Qa6 Rb6; 303.Qa8 Rb7; 304.Qa6 Rb6; 305.Qa8 Rb7; 306.Qa6 Rb6; 307.Qa8 Rb7; 308.Qa6 Rb6; 309.Qa8 Rb7; 310.Qa6 Rb6; 311.Qa8 Rb7; 312.Qa6 Rb6; 313.Qa8 Rb7; 314.Qa6 Rb6; 315.Qa8 Rb7; 316.Qa6 Rb6; 317.Qa8 Rb7; 318.Qa6 Rb6; 319.Qa8 Rb7; 320.Qa6 Rb6; 321.Qa8 Rb7; 322.Qa6 Rb6; 323.Qa8 Rb7; 324.Qa6 Rb6; 325.Qa8 Rb7; 326.Qa6

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ALLENBY ST. HAIFA

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Rain in the morning, partially clearing by the afternoon. Isolated showers later.

OUTLOOK FOR SATURDAY: Partly cloudy.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Case'an	—	6	5	2
Tiberias	67	10	15	10
Haifa Port	65	11	16	16
Natanya	70	13	16	15
Tel Aviv Kirya	67	13	16	15
Tel Aviv Port	70	14	17	17
Lydda Airport	64	11	15	16
Jerusalem	58	6	8	9
Beersheba	58	9	11	13
Sdom	65	15	20	20
Eilat	75	14	20	20

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

650 TONS of frozen meat from Argentina are due in Haifa on Sunday in the s.s. Rio Belgrano.

• • •

FOR ACCUSING a solicitor before the Law Council of "behaviour unfitting to his profession," a charge which he subsequently withdrew, Mr. N. Wassermeil, of Ramat Gan, was yesterday ordered by the State Attorney to pay IL100 as the expenses of the Law Council's Committee of Inquiry.

J'lem-Mekorot Agreement Signed

Mayor Gershon Agron and Deputy Mayor Mordechai Ish-Shalom, for the Jerusalem Municipality, and Mr. Y. Duvdevani, for Mekorot, yesterday signed an agreement transferring the city's out-of-town water installations, which were built by the Mandatory authorities, to the water company. In return, Mekorot is to supply all the city's water requirements at an estimated saving of IL300,000 a year.

The change-over will end the present situation, whereby water for some 30-odd settlements in the Jerusalem corridor had to be brought up to Jerusalem with the city's own water, and then pumped down again on parallel lines. The all-over saving effected will amount to nearly IL1,000 a day, most of which will go to benefit the city's rate-payers.

Water will not become cheaper immediately, though the switch-over will prevent the need to make it more expensive as other prices rise. The money saved is to be used first of all to repair and replace the worn-out pipes of the city's water network, which now leak so badly as to lose up to 20 per cent of the water that has been brought up to a height of 850 metres at great expense. It will also make it possible to install water meters where these are still missing, and thereby encourage the thrifty use of water where the present flat rates encourage waste.

The agreement is for a three-year period.

The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber in the presence of a number of Councillors, senior municipal officials, the city engineer, Mr. Z. Leibowitz, representatives of the Government Water authority and workers of the pumping stations.

6,000 Climb Mt. Zion In Passover Pilgrimage

Some 6,000 persons ascended Mt. Zion in torrents of rain yesterday to participate in the traditional Passover pilgrimage to the Holy City. Prayers were said on the Observation Roof, which faces the Walking Wall in the Old City, and at David's Tomb.

Buses and cars drew up to the foot of the Mount all morning from Tel Aviv, Haifa, Migdal Ashkelon, Petah Tikva and the Lachish area.

BAKERS THREATEN NATION-WIDE STRIKE

All bakers are to strike after the Passover holiday unless their claims meet a "reasonable response" from the Government.

The country's cooperative bakers, meeting in Haifa yesterday, unanimously decided to strike on Monday night unless the Government removes flour and bread price ceilings or otherwise "solves the bread price problem" by then.

The decision to strike was adopted unanimously at a stormy meeting of representatives of the country's 58 cooperative bakeries. The bakers also elected a six-man emergency committee to coordinate their action with the private bakery owners, who on Wednesday decided to strike.

If the decision goes through, there will be no bread on sale after the holiday. (The private bakeries struck for an increase in the bread price two years ago, but then the cooperatives remained open.)

At the meeting this morning, Mr. Y. Goren of the Cooperative Centre, was shouted down by the bakers and at one stage threatened to leave the meeting unless he was permitted to continue.

The bakers complain that many cooperatives were running at a loss and that members who had invested thousands of pounds were earning less than their employees. They described the Government aid extended to them following the last bread strike as "not worth talking about" and accused the Cooperative Centre of doing nothing for the bakers.

Histadrut Inquiry

A Histadrut Commission had decided to press for a rise for the bakers, they said, but the Histadrut had not supported the decision.

Instead of permitting bakeries to charge a fair price and make a living, the Government had made them dependent on charity from various Ministries.

Wednesday's emergency meeting in Tel Aviv of 350 independent bakers decided unanimously not to resume bread baking after the Passover holiday unless the Government gave a "reasonable" reply to their demand for a price increase.

A meeting has been fixed between representatives of the bakers' associations and Ministry of Commerce officials for Sunday.

MORE RAIN TODAY

The heavy rain which has been falling since Wednesday night interfered with various functions throughout the country. Rain soaked the crowds awaiting the arrival of the first train to Beersheba, fell on the thousands ascending Mount Zion in the traditional Passover pilgrimage and gave a wet start to the Haifa Flower Festival.

The rain is expected to continue today and it will still be cloudy over the week-end.

Jerusalem's Fire Brigade yesterday pumped out 18 cellars that had been flooded during the day-long downpour. Most of the affected houses were in the southern part of the city.

Audience Leads Scores To Show Chorale

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Cooperation between the Robert Shaw Chorale and its audience saved a concert here today.

At the beginning of the first performance in the Ohel Shem, Mr. Shaw told the audience that the scores for the Mozart Requiem had been left behind in Haifa, but he hoped that they would still arrive in time. Immediately, several members of the audience came to the rescue by giving Mr. Shaw the scores which they had brought with them to follow the concert, which was then given in full.

The Chorale is to give a farewell performance at the Ramat Gan Einatron, on Monday, before an audience of choristers, servicemen and music-lovers. Today, Mr. Shaw spoke at the Rotary Club here on "Some Meanings of Music."

Wage Fight Opens Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — With more trade unions submitting wage claims, special interest attaches to tomorrow's meeting between the Metal Workers Union and the employers, together with representatives of the Manufacturers Association. It is not thought likely that the meeting will end conclusively tomorrow, and a stiff fight is expected. Negotiations are now under way between the Printers Union, claiming increases from seven to 15 per cent, and the employers not affiliated to the Manufacturers Association.

The proposal to merge a number of unions into one industrial workers union with various divisions, which was raised at the recent Histadrut Convention, is to be discussed after Passover, it is learned. The proposed General Secretary of the union is Mr. Y. Meshel, now Deputy Head of the Trades Union Department.

3,000 Students To Build Fortifications

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 3,000 secondary school students in their seventh (junior) year will leave after the Passover vacation to help build fortifications in settlements throughout the country. The work will be carried out under the National Service scheme, an annual project for seventh year students.

Actual building work will be done by the boys according to physical ability while the girls will help out in other branches of settlement work. The students will leave in five two-week shifts.

OLYMPIC FLAG IN JERUSALEM

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem yesterday accepted Israel's Olympic team flag, sent by the Mayor of Melbourne, where the 1956 Olympics are to be held. The flag was brought by Mr. Paul A. Morawetz, who has been sent by the Australian Mayor to distribute the flags to the Mayors of all the capitals of those countries participating in this year's games.

Mr. Agron also autographed a second flag that already bears the signatures of some dozen mayors and which will be returned to Melbourne by Mr. Morawetz.

Hoofien Warns Of Inflation Danger

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Wage increases at a time of mass immigration could lead only to a rise in the inflationary spiral, Mr. E. S. Hoofien, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi, said today at the fifth Annual General Meeting of Ordinary stockholders. He pointed out that he was expressing his own personal view.

Mr. Hoofien said that we had to accept the coming inflation if we intended to house the tens of thousands of immigrants coming here during the next few years, but should make every effort to avoid the danger in places where it could be checked.

Paying tribute to the courage of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and his advisers, who were trying to prevent the rise in prices and encourage exports, the veteran banker said: "We are living in a fool's paradise and are deluding ourselves into thinking that it is going to last for ever." There was not one set of economic laws for the rest of the world and a special set for Israel, Mr. Hoofien warned, and Israel would have to be prepared to suffer misfortunes in proportion to her economic sins.

84% Small Men

Mr. Hoofien said that 84 per cent of Bank Leumi's depositors had accounts of IL3,000 or less. Similarly, 81 per cent of loans had been to the "small man" and were in sums not exceeding IL2,000.

He criticised the Government and the Bank of Israel for not fixing a minimum interest rate, and welcomed the Government's proposal for a law empowering the Minister of Finance to fix the interest rate according to conditions prevailing from time to time.

The report of the Board was approved by the meeting, as were the re-election to the Board of Dr. A. Barth, Mr. I. Bareli and Mr. A. Shenhar, and the election of Dr. E. Nebenzahl to replace the late Arthur Hantke.

A final dividend of six-and-a-half per cent was declared, making a total for the year of twelve-and-a-half per cent, subject to tax.

Post Office Bank Raises Interest

Interest on Post Office Bank accounts will be increased from 3½ to 3 per cent, effective April 1, Mr. Yehuda Zuckerman, Director of the Bank, announced yesterday.

He said that no other bank in the country pays as high an interest rate as this and still gives the right to withdraw money at any time and from any branch in the country.

142 Algerian Rebels Killed

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter). — France today continued to pour reinforcements into Algeria, where operations against the rebels reached a higher peak.

As men of the 7th Mechanised Infantry Division sailed from Marseilles today to reinforces the troops in North Africa, military sources in Algiers announced that 142 rebels had been killed in clashes in the past 24 hours.

At the same time, 4,800 men are being airlifted to Algeria from French West Africa and another, armoured division is expected next week from Germany.

The division which sailed today is also from Germany, but it has left its tanks behind.

In Constantina, police arrested 50 suspects following the shooting dead of a police inspector on his way to his office this morning.

Meetings Banned

In the Oran department, French authorities banned all public and private meetings except for sports events, film and theatre shows and religious services.

Two persons were killed and six wounded in shootings in various parts of Constantine town this afternoon, reports reaching Algiers said.

Four French soldiers were reported killed in a clash with about 200 rebels near Secabna. Rebel losses were said to be heavy in the battle, which was still going on.

Gregory Peck to Come For J'lem Premiere

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Mr. Gregory Peck is to come to Israel for the Israel premiere of the film "Land of the Bible," which will take place in Jerusalem on April 12 in the presence of President Ben-Zvi. The president of 20th Century Fox, Mr. S. Skouras, as well as other directors of the company, will also come for the performance, the local representative of the company, Mr. Y. Grunwald, announced here today.

Mr. Grunwald came to the airport to meet Mr. McFarland, the company's engineer, who arrived by K.L.M. with his wife. In connection with the cinema now being put up by 20th Century Fox in Tel Aviv.

Soviets Outstripping West in Scientists

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — A special report prepared for the Senate Congressional Atomic Committee said that the Soviet Union was producing engineers and scientists so rapidly that "even the combined advantage which the U.S. and European countries now hold is being threatened."

Mr. H. Collinwood, who prepared the report, said some Soviet statistics were difficult to interpret, but latest available figures showed that the U.S. has about 760,000 engineers and scientists, whereas there were 980,000 in the Soviet Union.

BEERSHEBA

(Continued from Page One)

timated at above 60,000 tons, and may double next year. Clay and sand loads will reach 30,000 tons, and wheat from Beersheba to the North will total 25,000 tons, Mr. Aronowics concluded.

Rain fell incessantly for 24 hours, changing the town into a sea of mud. But Railway workers built a secondary road in the rain to prevent hundreds of cars from being in the mud.

The white ribbon was cut and the train, carrying 1,100 passengers, moved on another half kilometre with its whistle sounding. This was the signal for hundreds of motorists to sound their hooters and onlookers cheered and danced, despite of the downpour.

A camel held up the train near the camp of Sheikh Sulaiman al Russell and refused to budge from the rails in spite of the angry hooting of the iron horse. Bedouin tribesmen removed the stubborn animal which were an "I was here first look."

The celebration was originally scheduled for 11 a.m. today, but was postponed at the request of Mayor David Twersky, who had not wanted the crowds to be exposed to the sun.

Special Concert

In cooperation with the Government Tourist Corporation

TEL AVIV, "Ohel Shem" Hall Tuesday, April 3, 9 p.m. with

GUEST CELLIST

Joseph Schuster

Conductor:

Georg Solti

Programme: Mozart — "Prague" Symphony; Schumann—Cello Concerto; Tchaikovsky — Fifth Symphony.

Tickets from IL5 to IL8 at I.P.O. Offices, 16 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 11-1.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Flowers on Show in Haifa

By JA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — This city's fifth Flower Festival opened this afternoon at the Gan Binyamin Park with a profusion of flowers, showers, V.I.P.'s and umbrellas.

With the flowers, who don't mind the rain, safely housed in marquees, with a rainbow in the background for added colour, and a loudspeaker playing "April Showers," a large number of undaunted citizens flocked to the show, where inaugural speeches were made in a dry interval.

In the big tents, a second rainbow, composed of flowers, wild and cultivated, from hothouses and gardens, tended by 100 professionals and 200 amateurs from all over the country — as well as consignments from Holland and the U.S. easily outdid the rainbow in the sky.

Prisoners' Blooms

Outstanding among the perfumes and colours were the gladioli grown by young prisoners in Ma'asiyahu prison, which received a prize; the white lilac and roses, like perfect sculptures, from Holland, and an orchid with its stalk in a sealed test-tube of water and aspirin; a bundle of bird-of-paradise flowers and a camelia from the U.S. One of the first bird-of-paradise flowers, which take seven years to bloom, grown in Israel, was also put on show by the Rehovot Agricultural Research Station, equalling the American flower in all but size.

Among the exhibitors was the Malben Home for the Aged in Natanya; the staff of the Kaplan Hospital, Rehovot, who grow flowers for their patients, the Magen David Yarok society and Haifa schoolchildren learning agriculture at Kfar Galim.

Alfred Nobel, General Eisenhower, Peace, Gloria Mundis, Winston Churchill, Morning Kiss, Greta Garbo, Cardinal Spellman and Crimson Glow were all represented in the gladioli section, while the other flowers mostly had scientific names in Latin.

The wild flowers were picked early this morning on Mount Carmel and in Western Galilee.

There is a section devoted to plant pests, including black snakes and a rare white rat.

An exhibition of 120 flower paintings by 50 Haifa amateurs was opened at the Modern Art Museum. The show will remain open until the end of Passover.

Speakers at the opening of the Flower Show included Mayor Abba Khoushy and the American and Dutch consuls. Church dignitaries, members of the consular corps and Government representatives were among the guests.

Bookplates On Display in J'lem

The Jerusalem Printers Association clubrooms at the foot of Mount Zion were filled to capacity yesterday afternoon when Mayor Gershon Agron, a Member of the Honorary Committee, opened the Jewish Ex Libris Exhibition, the Association's second show since 1954.

The present exhibition consists of 800 representative book marks, dating from the first half of the 19th Century to the present day and constitutes not only a retrospect of the great strides already made but is also a pointer to future possibilities.

Earlier in the day, the Jerusalem Journalists Association was host to the initiators of the exhibition. Mr. Zvi Assaf, Secretary of the National Union of Printing Workers, explained the aim of the project and plans for the future, which include the setting up of a permanent Graphics Museum as a Museum for the Art of Printing.

Mr. Avrom Weiss, who owns the largest Ex Libris collection in the country, said that cultural connections between Israel and the Diaspora could be strengthened immeasurably through the fostering of the Jewish bookplate. Mr. Avigdor Aziel, representing the Jerusalem Printers Association, which is cooperating in the project with the Union, expressed his opinion that the Exhibition would prove of immense cultural value, while Mr. A. B. Ezratsr, noted bibliophile, who has been especially invited to Israel from Paris, spoke about the "enthusiastic attitude" of Parisian painters towards the development of the Jewish Ex Libris.

The Secretary of the Jerusalem Printing Workers and organiser of the Exhibition, Mr. A.H. Cohen, expressed his thanks to the journalists for the interest they were showing.

The Exhibition, which will be open for a month, is to be reviewed in The Jerusalem Post on Friday. *M.H.*

T.B. Work Turns To Prevention

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Israel has reached the stage in the fight against tuberculosis where doctors can concentrate on prevention rather than cure, Dr. C. Vardy, Israel representative of the Marguerite Society, said today at the cornerstone-laying ceremony of the Dispensary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League. The dedication took place inside the Kupat Holim clinic because of inclement weather.

The British Marguerite Society has donated £27,000 to the Israel League and another £10,000 for the dispensary.

Sheikh Auda Abu Musmr, who was among the guests, paid tribute to the League for its work among Beduin and donated IL1,000 towards the cost of the dispensary which will be finished in eight months.

Among those present were Mayor D. Tuvyahu, the District Commissioner, Mr. Y. Vardimon, the joint chairmen of the Israel Anti-Tuberculosis League, Dr. Z. Avigdori and Dr. A. Bolovelsky, a representative of the Ministry of Health, Dr. E. Kessle, and the Chairman of the British Marguerite Society, Dr. L. Lesa, with his wife.

ASHKALON FIND

ASHKELON, Thursday. — The foundations of a building of the third century C.E. were uncovered by the Antiquities Department some days ago, 20 metres from the Roman grave on the shore here. The diggings were directed by Mr. Y. Ori of the Department, and Mr. A. Hushi, Director of the Ashkelon Museum.

They found pottery and coins on the spot on which a Histadrut rest home is to be built. *(Hum.)*

MAY CINEMA, HAIFA
Tel. 2856.
3rd week!
Helen of Troy

KFAR SILVER FARM SCHOOL DEDICATED

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — "The greatest American Zionist leader since Henrietta Szold" was the tribute given today by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion to Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver at the dedication of Kfar Silver, the agricultural secondary school, which was established on his 60th birthday. Mr. Ben-Gurion added that he hoped that the new institution would be worthy of the name of one so distinguished in courage and devotion.

"The General Zionist Party has opened a new chapter in its history by establishing an agricultural school in the South and not near the large cities," Mr. Ben-Gurion said. He hoped that the Party would move still farther South, and by-pass Sde Boker, and that Israel and new immigrant youth would spread over the South and the Negev.

The school, near Ashkelon, was flag-bedecked for the occasion, although the celebrations were marred by the rainy weather and had to take place indoors. A pageant, choral performance and folk dances were staged by pupils.

To date, nearly IL500,000 has been invested in the school which is run by a limited company controlled equally by the Zionist Organization of America and the General Zionists of Israel.

Covering an area of 1,570 dunams, the school will have 300 places for students aged 13 to 17, who on graduation will be eligible for study at the Hebrew University Agricultural Faculty.

Back to the Land

"I hope that young people will come from the U.S. in numbers, to remain permanently, inspired by the love of the land which they will acquire here," Dr. Silver declared, in a speech urging the Jewish people to "return to the soil" as the way towards national restoration.

"Israel finds itself at the moment in a grave political crisis, but I know how the Jews of America rise to the challenge of a great hour and with what generosity of spirit and substance they respond," he declared. "There is no occasion for pessimism," he said.

The ceremony opened with Dr. Silver robed in an abaya, presented by Sheikh Nassib Hayeh, of the West Galilee Druze village Abustan.

Referring to the cordial message of goodwill from President Eisenhower to President Ben-Zvi, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, said that Dr. Silver had forged yet another tie between the two countries, which he hoped would grow in durability. "One of my country's most distinguished men, his life has been a glowing commentary to the adage: 'Above all nations is Humanity'," the Ambassador declared.

Dr. Perets Bernstein, Chairman of the General Zionist Party, admitted that his party had been somewhat tardy in directing its activities to the country's South, and that this school represented a deviation in its policy.

Teaching Americans

Mr. H. Danieli, Chairman of the School's Board, who opened the ceremony, announced that a seminar to train instructors for American pupils would be opened in six months' time.

Other speakers were Mr. Kadish Luoz, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Beri Locker, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mr. Moshe Kol, Chairman of Youth Aliya.

Among the thousands of enthusiastic guests, who included many tourists, were the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, the Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. H. Levanon, Mr. Y. Berlin, and Mr. I. Rokach, M.K.'s.

TELEVISION IN IRAQ

The British-manufacturer television station bought during the British Industrial Fair in Baghdad in 1954 will begin operating in Baghdad next week, the Iraqi Ministry of Posts announced yesterday, according to ANA.

RESCUED. — All 50 passengers and crew of the Mexican motor vessel Matul were rescued after their ship sank in the Gulf of Campeche following a fire, Mexican port authorities at Progreso reported yesterday.

Cables in Brief

COMMUNISTS. — "The New York Times" reported yesterday that starting this summer, all Americans requiring passports would be required to state that they had never belonged to the Communist Party.

MUSSOLINI. — The body of Benito Mussolini, hidden by police after it had once been stolen by Fascist die-hards, was reported in Rome yesterday to be in a Franciscan convent near Forli, sealed in a crypt of the monastery of Monte Paolo.

DEAD. — The death occurred in Cairo this week of Mohammed Ali Alouba, prominent during the Farouk regime as Alouba Pasha, leading Cairo lawyer and member of Egypt's delegation to the 1919 negotiations with Britain.

U.S. Firm to Aid In Iran Development

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). —The Development and Resources Corporation has signed an agreement with Iran to conduct a sweeping engineering survey of the country's rich natural resources.

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Corporation, said that under the five year contract the firm will assist the Iranian Government in developing the Khuzistan region, an area containing vast oil and gas reserves, rich agricultural land and untamed rivers. The former head of the Tennessee Valley Authority recently returned from Iran, where he investigated the possibilities of reshaping the region on the lines of the T.V.A.

Sifriyat BOOKSHOP
HAIFA
CENTRAL CARMEL
חיפה
מרכז הכרמל
טל. 82515

Haifa Cinemas
From Sat. March 31, 1956

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Van Johnson, Esther Williams, Tony Martin.
Easy to Love
Technicolor.

ORION Tel. 4020
SECOND WEEK!
Dale Robertson, Sally Forrest on a Magic Carpet of Beauty. Fun and Adventure in
Son of Sinbad
Superscope — Technicolor!

ATZMON Tel. 3003
SECOND WEEK!
The biggest M.G.M. musical
JUPITER'S DARLING
Technicolor
CINEMASCOPE
Howard Keel, Esther Williams, Marge & Gower Champion.

PEER Tel. 2232
SECOND WEEK!
Hatfa Premiere of the Great Hebrew Attraction
TALE OF A TAXI
with
Shai Ophir, Raphael Klenkhis, Shmuel Rodensky.
English subtitles.
A Forum Film release.

GAL OR Tel. 4587
Evenings at: 4, 6.45 & 9.
SECOND WEEK!
The unforgettable Picture
Gilda
Rita Hayworth, Glenn Ford.
Re-issue.
Hebrew and French Subtitles.
Mats. from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun.
THE CLOWN
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
LONE STAR

ORAH Tel. 4617
THIRD WEEK!
Danny Kaye, Vera Ellen, Rosemary Clooney, in Bing Crosby
White Christmas
The first VISTAVISION Picture to be shown in Haifa.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4618
SECOND WEEK!
CINEMASCOPE
Dorothy Dandridge, Harry Belafonte, Pearl Bailey.
CARMEN JONES
Music by George Bizet in colour.
The greatest sensation since Porgy & Bess.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Winner of the SELZNICK Silver Laurel Award
THE VILLAGE
(Fontaleni)
John Justin, Eva Dahlbeck.
English speaking.
— Hebrew subtitles. —
2 parts. nightly at 6.45 & 9.

ARMON Tel. 4848
THIRD WEEK!
His Greatest Film!
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
MODERN TIMES
with Paulette Goddard.
Sunday one part. at 2.45 sharp
Rest of the week 2 parts. daily at 4.15, 6.45 & 9 p.m.
FOURTH WEEK
HANSEL & GRETEL
Technicolor
In Hebrew.
Sunday at 2.15, rest of the week at 2.45 p.m.

HY ROD Tel. 3671
Double Go whole week.
The Desert Song
Kathryn Grayson, Gordon MacRae, Technicolor.
2 parts, daily at 6.45 & 9 p.m. Saturday night no cinema performance.

Jerusalem Cinemas
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays at 2.30, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, March 31.

ARMON Tel. 4839
6th and last week
CINEMASCOPE
The exciting true story of America's most decorated hero
To Hell and Back
with AUDIE MURPHY
In Technicolor
No complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 3839
Second week
M.G.M.'s Entertainment hit
A sparkling, top flight comedy with exceptionally good song and dance interludes.
Gene Kelly, Dan Dailey, Cyd Charisse
IT'S ALWAYS FAIR WEATHER
Cinemascope in colour.
Sunday morning at 10.30.
Also today Friday at 2 p.m.

ORNA Tel. 4733
CINEMASCOPE
Louis Bromfield's Pulitzer Prize winning novel
THE RAINS OF RANCHIPUR
(color DeLuxe)
Starring: Lana Turner — Richard Burton — Michael Rennie
Hebrew & French subtitles.

ORION, Tel. 3814
Second week
Ricardo Montalban
Rhonda Fleming
(as Semiramis)
Courtesans of Babylon
(FERRANIA COLOR)
A spectacular reproduction of the ancient Eastern world — unsurpassed in drama and thrills.
English speaking — Hebrew & French subtitles

ORGIL, Tel. 81486
THIRD WEEK!
Air-hosted
... And yet there is only one star with inner light as he is bright —
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
And still none can add much to what he had to say on:
MODERN TIMES
Do not miss him and a rare penetrating delight — at the ORGIL CINEMA.

RON Tel. 3184
THIRD WEEK!
WORLD PREMIERE
The First Israel Feature film in Hebrew
Tale of a Taxi
מעשה במונית
Produced by Geva-Frisch
Released by Forum Film with: Raphael Klenkhis (Habimah); Shai Ophir (Cameri); David Vardi (Habimah), Nathan Cogan (Cameri), Assets Benjamin (of HIS-34) Shmuel Rodensky (Habimah), Elimo Orevet and others.
Music conducted by Georg Singer

ZION HALL
SECOND WEEK
GRACE KELLY
"Most Actress 1955"
Bing Crosby—William Holden
The finest drama of the year — Superb performances by a Trio of Brilliant Stars
The Country Girl
3 Perts. Nightly only: 6.30 — 8.30.
Matinees at 2.30 p.m.
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
The most hilarious show on earth.
3 RING CIRCUS
Technicolor

TEL-OR Tel. 3870
ANNE BAXTER — STEVEN COCHRAN
The Story of a woman's shame
CARNIVAL STORY
Also today Friday at 2 p.m.

HAIFA FILM CLUB
Today, March 30, 1956, at 8.30 p.m. at the PEER CINEMA
Fritz Lang's
METROPOLIS
with Brigitte Helm.
Enrolment for membership at the Peer Cinema.

EDISON Cinema
Jerusalem Tel. 4056
Starting March 31, 1956
Sat. at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 3.30, 6.30 & 8.30
Cinemascope
Only life itself could write it so real, only Warner Bros., producers of Battle Cry, could make another Motion Picture so thrilling about a Guy named Joe and his girl.
McConell Story
With lovely Jane Allison — Alan Ladd and the likable Sgt. Major of "Battle Cry"
James Whitmore
Glorious Technicolor
Hebrew and French Subtitles

AVOYA
JAFFA, opp. "THE CLOCK"
Your Spot
FOR REAL ORIENTAL FOOD
'Piping Hot Shashlik'
and other specialities
A sensation for your friends from abroad
LATE HOURS NIGHTLY

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday: 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 2.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
From Saturday, March 31.

ALLENBY 4th week
CINEMASCOPE
William Holden
Jennifer Jones
Love is a many-splendoured thing
A 20th Century Fox film

EDEN 3rd week
Bal Kapoor, Nargis in a great Human story
AWARA
CINEMASCOPE

ESTHER 2nd week
Ann Blyth, Howard Keel in M.G.M.'s Great Musical Romance
ROSE MARIE
in Technicolor

CINEMASCOPE
MOGRABI 6th and last week
CINEMASCOPE
The best-seller presented on the screen
Battle Cry
2.30, 7, 9.30

ORION 2nd week
ELIA KAZAN'S
Explosive production of
John Steinbeck's
East of Eden
Starring Julie Harris, James Dean, Raymond Massey.
Cinemascope Warnercolor

RAMIR 6th week
MICHEL SIMON
talented artist in
La Vie d'un Honnete Homme
5.15, 7.15, 9.15
For adults over 16 only

YARON 2nd week
Sophia Loren
the sexiest actress today, together with
Vittorio de Sica
in their greatest comedy
Too Bad She's Bad
(SOPHIA CHE MA VITA CANAGLIA)
A Steiner Film.

ARMON DAVID
2nd Week Tel. 80205
Alastair Sim
(Laughter in Paradise)
Claire Bloom
(Limelight)
in
INNOCENTS IN PARIS
CHEN
A wonderful Musical Comedy
So this is Paris
in Technicolor
with Tony Curtis
Gloria De Haven

MIGDALOR
Musical Picture
KASA REKORDI
Selections of Operas: La Boheme, Othello, Barber of Seville, Elisir D'Amore.

OPHIR
"Tale of a Taxi"
All Hebrew speaking.
With actors from the Habimah and Chamber Theatres.
English-French subtitles.
Produced by Geva-Frisch.
Distribution: Forum Film.

SHDEROTH
Evenings only: 7.15, 9.15 p.m.
Martine Carol,
Danielle Darrieux
in a sparkling comedy
Adorables Creatures
Mats. at 2.30: PETER PAN
Today at 11 and 2:
PETER PAN

TAMAR 5th week
EVENINGS!
Not as a Stranger
MATINEES! 2nd Week
Continued on Tuesday, April 3
WHEN I GROW UP
Continuous from 2.45 (last show at 5.45)

TCHELETH 2nd week
Israel Premiere
PICNIC
Cinemascope & Technicolor
with
William Holden, Kim Novak
Cliff Robertson, Susan Strasberg and
Rosalind Russell
Today at 12.30 p.m.
No Complimentary tickets

AMICHAY and GILDA SOLELL
are happy to announce the birth of a
SON
Ameikah, March 28, 1956.

PoW EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page One)

flag cloth, crossed in three, carrying large cardboard boxes with their personal belongings (one had a beautiful-ly made wooden trunk). They were followed by six civilians and a small girl — her father claimed he had hesitated to take her home. She walked briskly in her red skirt.

When the last of the Syrians was across the bridge, the Syrian red caps left the five Israelis. They were bare-headed, and carried nothing with them except a few books. The U.N. Observer shook their hands, and they stepped down onto Israel soil.

Put on Weight

Those who knew them asserted they had put on much weight during their captivity. They all got into Mr. Tekoah's car and drove off. Half-way up the hill they were stopped by distinguished visitors: the Deputy Chief of Staff, Alouf Ezra Laskov, and the O.C. of their unit. It was a warm welcome, complete with a brotherly kiss.

At the checkpost, a group of kindergarten children from a neighbouring settlement had waited for two hours for the prisoners, to give them little bunches of wild flowers they had gathered for them. But the five were hustled into a car and swept off. The little children cried with disappointment.

The press was dealt with in a similar fashion. The reporters were told that they would be able to speak to the four soldiers after they had met their relatives in Safad. But when they reached the police station at Safad, where the meeting took place, the gates were closed before them.

The four left for their homes late in the evening. It is understood that the sole civilian, Mr. Ben Yehuda, who was kidnapped while engaged on anti-malaria wrk in the Huleh, was still at the Rosh Pinah Police Station last night.

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Friday, March 30, 1956
Shemini 16, 5716—Sha'abon 17, 5715

CAPTIVES' RETURN

THE good wishes of the whole nation will go out to the parents and families of the five Israelis who returned yesterday from Syrian captivity. That they are home at long last is a blessing clouded only by the renewal of grief over the tragic death in a Syrian jail of Uri Ilan, one of the captured soldiers, only a month after he was taken; a death which came about as a result of deliberate lies concerning the fate of his comrades, apparently with a view to obtaining information.

The relief at the return of the prisoners alone cannot dispel the shadows cast by the drawn-out hate and vilification which have been manifested by Syria throughout the whole period since the five soldiers were captured on December 8, 1954, or blot out the fact that other Israel prisoners are still in Syrian hands.

The immediate cause of the return of the prisoners after 15 months of constant negotiations and repeated disappointments was the resolution passed by the Security Council on January 19 this year. This was passed, not for the sake of the Israel prisoners but owing to the considerable number of Syrians taken in the Israel action to remove Syrian armoured positions overlooking Lake Kinneret on December 12, 1955. This action was in itself the culmination of a protracted series of Syrian aggressions and pretensions against Israel sovereign rights in the Lake. It is curious to note that no instructions to repatriate the prisoners had been given by the Security Council in the 13 months which elapsed prior to the Kinneret incident, and that such instructions only came when 41 Syrians as well as five Israelis were involved. It may well be that it was this ratio, or the fact that an officer and an officer cadet were among the Syrians involved, which caused the Syrian authorities finally to choose the path of wisdom and humanity in this particular issue.

What will now be the fate of the other Israelis still in Syrian hands? The test of the efficacy of the international machinery will be whether their release can now be effected without the pressure of a large number of Syrian prisoners in Israel hands.

In making up the balance sheet of the original incident in which five Israelis were taken prisoner, it should be noted that it has caused a paralysis of the Mixed Armistice machinery since January 12, 1955, or for more than a year. On that date, the MAC passed a resolution calling for the return of the Israel prisoners. This was completely ignored by Syria, and as a consequence there seemed no point in seeking further resolutions. This indication of the futility of the MAC machinery must be assumed to have contributed to the building up of explosive situations on the frontier. There has certainly been no evidence of MAC pressure even for the implementation of the Security Council Resolution ordering the return of the prisoners.

Whether the return of the prisoners from Syria will help towards a relaxation of tension on the Syrian border is a matter for conjecture; the answer will depend on what further moves are made by Syria. There is no reason at present to believe that it indicates any change of heart on the part of the Syrians, but it it should show a little glimmering of respect by them for pledged agreements and human values, no one will better pleased than the people of Israel.

NATIONAL FLOWER EXHIBITION

At Gan Sacharonia, Haifa, is open from 10 a.m.-11 p.m. until Monday.

The American Scene — By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

Democrats Worried Over Minnesota

WASHINGTON (OTNS). — THE astonishing overthrow of Adlai Stevenson by Senator Estes Kefauver in the Minnesota Primary election has severely shaken the Democratic Party.

Kefauver won a majority of delegates in a State where virtually every political leader except one Congressman was supporting Stevenson. Stevenson was a Northerner from a neighbouring State; Kefauver a stranger from far away in the South. Stevenson had national publicity; Kefauver only his own. Both spoke on the same topics in almost the same tones. It looks as if the calm and detached electorate simply thought Kefauver a better man than Stevenson.

Stevenson backers are already crying foul. In Minnesota you may ask for either a Democratic or Republican ballot sheet. They claim that many Republicans, sure of Eisenhower's success, chose to vote in the Democratic Primary against the Democrat's strongest candidate. It is true that more voted for Kefauver in the Democratic Primary than for Eisenhower in the Republican. Yet this could be explained as a local revolt against the Republican farm programme.

But nothing is settled yet. Neither Stevenson nor Kefauver seem to have the political strength that will attract financial contributions for their staggeringly expensive campaigns. Only a man in New York, Governor Averell Harriman, is wealthy enough to pay for himself. He is almost a radical, and profoundly disliked in the South. But the South is already lost to the Democratic Party, and anyway the votes of New York State are worth almost as much as those of the whole South together. Harriman is still willing and waiting.

Many now say that Stevenson is not the man he was; that he has grown too careful, too subtle, too temporizing, when what is wanted is an all-out, knock 'em down, and kick 'em fight for victory. Suddenly the crown of the Democratic candidature has no certain inheritor, but then it is a barren crown. Eisenhower still remains apparently unassailable.

Glow Waggon

THE Minnesota primary introduced an innovation that may revolutionize politics, perhaps making candidates superfluous and life intolerable at the same time. It is a political lorry. There is at present only one of them in the world. I am told it costs "tens of thousands of dollars, and worth every cent of it to a candidate."

It was a large Ford truck. It had been stripped to its chassis and then rebuilt as a mobile electric hoarding. Yellow lights went off and on, spelling "Kefauver." It was rimmed with chromium and neon lights. It had electric clocks — which were always slow. It had signs in luminous paint that read: "Kefauver — The Man Who Can Win" and "Kefauver — The People's Candidate."

I met it early one morning on a frozen airstrip outside a town in the southwest corner of this distant State. It was snowing and the wind howled. It might have been Siberia. The politicians had not yet arrived to greet the Senator. And there was the Glow Waggon, playing a little march to itself, winking its coloured lights at the grey sky and the white vastness of the plain.

It was in charge of a burly New Englander in overalls. He drove it. He announced meetings through its loudspeaker. He changed the music. It had taken him four days to drive from New Hampshire — delayed by a storm, he said. The thing does 100 kilometres an hour. The technique was to go ahead and raise a town before the candidate arrived. It would cruise round the streets, announcing the meeting. It could not be ignored. And the company intends to build a fleet of them.

What happens when all the candidates have Glow Waggons? Maybe several each? There must come a day when a town is saturated with rival Glow Waggons. All playing Sousa. All winking their saucy lights for different men. All cruising up and down Main Street.

There will be an incident. (Someone sabotaged Mr. Stevenson's conservative radio car in New Hamshire). Someone will get over-excited. One Glow Waggon will ram a rival, shearing off its lights, halting its march tune, choking its exhortations dead. Others will come to the rescue. The broken glass. The sparks. And then the winning fleet will move on. Battered, not all their lights working and, thank God, reduced in number.

Hardships Don't Show

WHEN Senator Kefauver landed on the airstrip for the Minnesota Primary he had come from New Hampshire. He left that State at nine in the evening and had flown to New York. He had slept for four hours, and then waited two hours on the airfield while they de-iced his aircraft. He then flew to Minnesota, a five-hour flight, and had missed his breakfast. These hardships did not show.

He spoke in the little town of Marshall and then his party got into cars and moved on to the next.

There were 16 of us. Press, politicians, advisers and secretaries. We were only half an hour late at Granite Falls. The Glow Waggon had gone ahead and the High School auditorium was filled with some 1,500 people waiting to hear the Senator.

Granite Falls is a decent, unpretentious town, the centre of hundreds of square miles of farming. It is mostly built of wood. The houses are small. There are no servants. Everything is in good repair. There are seven churches and two of them, the Catholic and the Lutheran, have those black bulbous spires, a compromise between the onion domes of Russia and the Gothic spires of Europe, that are built round the Baltic. More than half the people came from Scandinavia.

They were waiting very quietly. On the stage the High School band was tottling another Sousa march. Teenage boys in red trousers and sweat shirts, girls with pony-tail hairdoes and wearing jeans, all the colours of a very bright rainbow, and deadly serious behind their brass trumpets, their piccolos and tubas.

Kefauver stood on the centre of the stage. The applause was polite. He smiled and spoke haltingly. He is a tall, long-faced man with heavy spectacles. He exudes a genuine amiability. He obviously likes folks. He never said a clever thing or a memorable one. He thanked the band and the headmaster and the folks for coming. He said he wanted to be President. He hinted that the political bosses of the State—who are Democrats—were his good friends, but had not treated him well. He spoke about American farming. Directly or indirectly all the audience drew their livelihood from the limitless miles of snow-covered, cultivated prairie outside the town. He said they were not getting a fair share of America's prosperity. He pulled newspaper cuttings from his pocket and told them about a factory in Minneapolis (the State capital) that made agricultural implements and was closing down for want of orders. He talked of young men leaving the farms to go South. He promised to support high farm prices with what amounted to real socialist legislation. They clapped politely. They are a dour people in Minnesota, but probably most of the people who heard him were ready to vote for him at the end. He clinched this quiet success when he went away. He spent 15 minutes shaking every hand he could see. Shaking them naturally and smiling and being easy. "Stevenson didn't do that," I heard a man in a furred parka saying. "Keef is the man we want. No doubt about it." If it were possible to shake all the hands in the United States, Kefauver would certainly be the next President.

Foreign Aid Faces Hostile Congress

THE United States—whether it appears as a money-hungry Colossus or as a genial Uncle Sam with a kindly hand for those in trouble—leaves no nation today quite untouched. The programme that most affects others is its foreign aid—military and non-military. It is the instrument that the U.S. has designed for its purpose.

For some time now there have been rumours of a fundamental change in the design of U.S. aid. American generosity has in the past been unparalleled in history, but its effectiveness has been declining. Because so much of it is devoted to defence purposes, many have regarded it with a hostile suspicion. Because much of it was dependent on "reliable" policies some of it has even been received or accepted with public expressions of dislike.

Politicians and others at home have wondered if they were getting their money's worth and were anxious to cut it drastically. Experts in this field found its application too rigid and too unimaginative. Liberals wanted its fundamental emphasis changed so that aid for economic self-help would take the place of aid for military forces in alliance with America, and neutral nations could be aided to stay neutral — as an end in itself.

The question has been debated behind the scenes between the President's advisers, the State Department, the Treasury, and the Defence Department. And then came the Russians to remove any trace of academicalism from the debate. They began to compete on American terms, with glittering gifts, loans and deals that could be offered by the Kremlin on a dictatorial fiat that did not have to court a reluctant Congress or an impatient and heavily-taxed electorate. So the long awaited plan was produced this week. It is unlikely to start any revolutions.

Essentially there is no major change in the President's plan. It demands a colossal sum of Congress — $4,880m. But of this $3,000m. is for military aid, the suspect operation which will turn no uncertain hearts towards the West, and $1,131m. is for defence support which will only indirectly affect the private lives of under-privileged peoples. The rest is for economic aid and this is where the political punch is designed to lie.

Compromise Plan

The plan is a compromise between what the admittedly cautious men of the Administration would like to do and what they believe they can persuade Congress to accept. Its chief innovation is the move towards flexibility. The President is to have three funds at his disposal, the old contingency fund of $100m. a year, and, in addition, two new funds of the same amount, one for the Near East and one for Asia.

This, in outline, is the plan. To Western Europe, the aid is almost wholly military. West Berlin, Spain and Yugoslavia, on the frontier of ideologies, receive special non-military aid of $90m. — which is a reduction. In the Middle East, Africa and Asia, where the economic competition with Russia is direct, there is financial support for sound projects that avoid the quick roads of over-expansion or inflation.

Turkey, which produces 19 divisions for Nato, is to be helped out of its economic crisis. Persia is to be helped over the next two years to meet the cost of government until the new oil revenues take effect. Egypt is to receive special long-term assistance to alleviate its poverty. The other Arab States and Israel are to be helped with economic development projects. Independent of the committed monies, the President is asking for $100 million to meet the sudden and subtle crises of the area.

In South Asia, Pakistan, as a member of Seato and the Baghdad Pact, is to be cultivated, and India is to receive particular help in her second Five-Year Plan. In the Far East there are plans for Japan, the Philippines, Siam and Indonesia, but the greatest aid will go to South Korea (still the largest single aid programme, both military and non-military), Formosa, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. These last have been cleared for strategic reasons. There is a request for another sum of $100m. for this area.

There are in addition expenses on a nuclear research project to be set up in the Philippines, funds for United Nations special agencies, and for Latin America.

Now that foreign aid has become the vital weapon in the cold war, the Administration is trying to modernize it. They are asking for sums to be set at the disposal of the President to meet emergencies and a long-term committal of funds so that the support of such projects as the Egyptian Aswan Dam may be possible. This is hardly more than the rationalization of what has gone before. And even this is likely to meet strong opposition from an impatient and unconvinced Congress.

The U.S. is in for a stiff debate over the next few weeks. It is fortunate that it has a President who can insist and usually get his way, but even he is likely to have only a maimed and reduced programme at his disposal in the end.

THIS WEEK

Foreign Relations Syria finally agreed to exchange the prisoners after delaying the matter for more than a year . . . President Eisenhower forwarded a letter through Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver to President Ben-Zvi in which he gave assurance that the U.S. was seeking a peaceful solution to the problems facing Israel and her neighbours . . . The U.N. Security Council met to discuss a U.S. sponsored resolution which would ask Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold to visit the Middle East to find ways of re-implementing the Armistice Agreements.

Security Egyptians carried out a number of attacks on Israel positions in the Nitzana area . . . A Jordan sniper wounded two persons in Jerusalem with a ricocheting shot.

Development The Eilabun tunnel in Galilee, a vital section of the Negev irrigation plan, stretching for one kilometre, was completed . . . Hebrew inscriptions were found during a 10-day archaeological expedition at Massada on the shores of the Dead Sea. The inscriptions, found on a piece of papyrus and on a potsherd, were similar in form to the writing found in the Dead Sea Scrolls and date back at least 1,900 years . . . The Alliance Tire and Rubber Co., of Haifa, announced that it would soon make all tires for all Israel's farm machinery.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

New Kind of Hysteria

"LAMERHAV" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes that the Tass Agency correspondent who has reported that Israel is in the throes of "war hysteria," and that she is even bent on provoking war by "arbitrarily" preparing (to resume the Jordan project, has failed to define his terms. War hysteria means an unjustified fear, misgivings not based on reality.

If Israel's view of the feverish preparations in the Arab camp to wipe her off the face of the map with Soviet MIG's, rockets and armour can be termed hysterical, wherein is she different from the U.S.S.R. herself who is continually improving her army, her weapons and going ahead with nuclear tests in face of the absence of a world peace settlement?

The elaborately planned Arab war programme as advertised in the Spanish press cannot have eluded the Tass correspondent, "Lamerhav" goes on, and his charge that Israel is even provoking war is only a smokescreen to hide support for a false political line inducing false evaluations which help not one whit towards bringing peace to one of the most sensitive regions in the world, but only foment that political hysteria among the powers that will bring widespread catastrophe.

If, writes "Davar" (Histadrut), the Security Council succeeds in hurdling the Soviet veto and Mr. Hammarskjold is sent out to examine the situation, the proposals he is likely to bring back with him are those which have already been made and scuttled even before this new mission is decided upon, for the Arabs are interested in delay, and not in "strengthening the Armistice Agreements."

On the exchange of prisoners between Israel and Syria, "Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that it was only after Israel had taken a large number of Syrian prisoners and proposed a general exchange that Syria agreed. The paper points out that we should remember especially that Syrian treatment of our prisoners was not always of the best, and recall the fact that one of them, Uri Ilan, preferred to die rather than disclose secrets and betray his country.

"Hamodia" (World Agudat) though not over-optimistic, voices the hope that this exchange will usher in a new era of understanding between Syria and Israel and contribute to the allaying of tension between the two countries.

On the eve of the convention of the Kibbutz Artzi of the Hashomer Hatzair, "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) writes that we must not allow matters of security to overshadow the imperative need for continued and intensified pioneering activity, for the more we increase our settlement work the more we buttress our security. It is desolation that calls to the enemy and the Kibbutz Artzi therefore raises its voice against the official plan to restrict settlement activities in the next four years.

"Haboker" is not enthusiastic over the decision arrived at by the Teachers Union to mobilise the teachers for settlement fortification work precisely now and keep the schools closed for another week. It is an unpedagogic move and the paper is surprised that the Ministry of Education confirmed the decision with such unusual alacrity.

PEN FRIENDS

W. DE VRIES, 17, of 35 Weltevredenplein, Haarlem N., Netherlands, collects postage stamps but does not have many of Israel and he would be happy to receive some.

Mlle. ANDREE AGI, of 15 Rue Frederic Mistral, Francoville, Tunis, seeks an Israel pen pal aged 15 to 20, who can speak and write French.

Meat and Wool for Israel

By YITZHAK YACOBI

HOW to supply Israel with large quantities of meat and wool is the problem which people like Dr. Shlomo Goldberg are solving. "Israel has all the requisite conditions for getting meat and wool as well as milk out of sheep," he told me when I toured his farm near Dorot.

Dr. Goldberg is a surgeon from Australia with a large practice in this country. He came to sheep-raising through an accident which turned into a hobby. As a hard-working physician he looked for a restful country place in Australia, and this search led him to acquire a sheep ranch. He found himself attracted to this branch of farming and made a hobby of it, the farm growing to 14,000 dunams with a flock of 10,000 sheep. They were all of the famous Corriedale breed, which is considered to be the finest in the world. Dr. Goldberg is actually a *sabra* and was born at Rishon L'Zion 54 years ago, but his parents left this country 50 years ago for Australia. In 1929 he paid his first visit here and married a Jerusalem girl, and came for a second trip in 1950.

Plenty of Pasture

On his second visit he found the textile industry paralysed through lack of raw materials, while on his trips around the country he found great stretches of unused pasture. He also beligves that it is possible to graze sheep in every citrus grove and vineyard. He met officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and of the various settlement departments and pointed out the enormous prospects for sheep-raising for meat and wool, and even offered to present the country with a gift of 1,000 Corriedale sheep, but the Minister of Agriculture, as well as other high officials, asked him to set up a ranch on his own, which would be an example and source of inspiration to others who might be drawn into this branch of activity.

Dr. Goldberg complied with the request and chose the Dorot area as most suitable for his ranch. The place is neither too dry nor too moist, its soil is good, and it is connected to a road network, to water and to electric mains.

5,000 Head

Dr. Goldberg was given over 4,000 dunams on which to carry out his experiment. He first brought 120 sheep from Australia for a try — they covered 16,000 kilometres by sea and air. After these were acclimatized, he brought over 200 more, which arrived almost without losses, in spite of the enormous distance they travelled. All took to the climate and to local conditions very well. When I toured the ranch there were over 400 sheep at pasture and in two or three months another 200 head will be added through natural increase. At each shearing every sheep has yielded an average of five to six kilograms of high-grade wool, which sells for IL8.800 per kilo. This summer Dr. Goldberg will bring an additional 500 head and within two or three years he expects to have a flock of 5,000. "My hobby involves all sorts of difficulties," he says, but he believes in the future of his avocation.

New Irrigation Methods

The present flock does not need all the land available on the ranch yet, and dry farming experiments are being carried out in hay and seed for fodder. Dr. Goldberg wants to irrigate 1600 dunams of his land. He is going to introduce an innovation in irrigation practice. On his last visit to the U.S. he purchased a set of irrigation pipes which do not have to be assembled in order to be transported from place to place. One 200-metre irrigation line rests on a set of wheels and a tractor drags it from one field to another.

"Lassie" Does Work of Six

Dr. Goldberg has brought not only pedigreed sheep but also first-class shepherd collies to Israel. We went out to the field on a cold windy day to see the sheep at pasture. Hundreds of sheep were browsing in a large field of stubble. A lean bitch squatted at the shepherd's side and a little way off her son, Speedy, scampered about. The shepherd wanted to demonstrate the dog's cleverness and efficiency to us. He barked out a curt order to Lassie and she immediately started to circle the flock and to round it up in the circle, stopping only when ordered to.

The dog does the work of six shepherds, Dr. Goldberg said, adding that it was a very expensive animal. Unfortunately, Lassie's mate died, but he managed to father ten cubs before doing so, and these are being raised and trained at the ranch. Every day Lassie takes one of her pups to the field for training.

A devoted staff of workers has gathered at the ranch, and their working conditions are pleasant. Dr. Goldberg built living quarters for them and each worker receives living expenses in addition to his monthly salary; there is also a communal kitchen, where the workers and their families eat. "I should like my employees to feel that they are not working for Goldberg, but for Israel and Goldberg," says the Doctor.

Readers' Letters

LARRY ADLER'S APPRECIATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I, through your columns, thank the Israel press for the extraordinary coverage given to my recital tour? This has been my third tour of Israel and it would not have surprised me had the press said: "Oh, you again!"

My impression of the public remains the same as before. They do more for me than I do for them — and I emerge after a tour of Israel playing very much better than when I arrived. They demand concentration from the musician because they give it as an audience. And total concentration is the necessary factor for a musician. My last concert was in Gedera and by then — my 22nd concert — I could feel the phrases shape themselves the way I imagine a sculptor might watch his material take on a sort of life of its own.

I cannot achieve that kind of musical insight in many other places. If I gave 100 consecutive recitals in Israel, I would end up either a genius or a wreck.

I should also like to thank Heinz Fresidenthal, Georg Singer and Marc Lavry for their cooperation as artists when I appeared as soloist in orchestral concerts or broadcasts. And let me recommend Karl Moesbacher as an accompanist of almost psychic sensitivity. I wish only that there were enough good pianos in Israel to match his ability to play them.

Here I might make a suggestion. When I gave recitals in Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaya, last year, very often the piano used was loaned by a public-spirited music lover. Could not the same thing be done in areas where concerts are rare because of the lack of a decent instrument? The artist wants to give nothing less than his best to a public who rate nothing below the best.

My appreciation to Kalman Ginsburg and Baruch Gillon, my impresarios, because I think they think in terms of music and because they realise that man does not live by (it'll soon be Passover) *matsot* alone.

As a visitor, it would be pretentious of me to write of your present state of near emergency. But let me say this — I played all over Israel, talked with individuals from Tiberias to Beersheba — Arabs as well as Jews — and heard no word of hatred. Thus, I hope that the word "Shalom" will graduate from a greeting to the eventual state of the nation.

Someone has told me that my name can be translated into Hebrew, so I sign myself,

Sincerely,
ELIEZER BEN NISHRI
(Larry Adler).

London, March 16.

COMMUNISM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your Marginal Column of March 2, Shaya Shapiro stated that "...The Arabs of Israel are probably led to believe that Communism spells common front against the Jews."

Putting it so squarely and bluntly may have led the reader to believe that the Arabs of Israel are seeking partners in a common front against the Jews, and this is unfair and far from the truth. The sole aim of the overwhelming majority of the Arabs of Israel is to live peacefully with mutual understanding and brotherhood between them and the Jews of Israel. All they seek is security for themselves and theirs. They shun racial partiality vehemently — and they also shun those who try to sow the seeds of racial hatred, such as Communists and Mr. Shapiro.

The majority of the Arabs of Israel are not Communists or adherents of Communism. The majority of the Arabs of Israel are illiterate or of a low educational standard and surely they are not politically mature. Such a community needs discreet, conscious and efficient social leadership They look for this to the Jews.

Yours, etc.
ELIAS MICHAEL AWAD
Ara Village, Hadera,
March 6.

PEDESTRIAN OFFENDER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — When I happened to contravene a pedestrian traffic regulation regarding road crossings at specified points, I was dragged on to the sidewalk and hurriedly loaded into a police van, "cops and robbers" fashion.

Such an action is more than scandalous and the law-makers should give more thought to its eventual outcome, as it may mar a person's reputation, let alone his *amour-propre*.

In Haifa, the police officer hands the offender thus caught a ticket which requires him to pay a fine at a certain time at a Traffic Regulation Bureau. I hope a radical change will be put into effect shortly in Tel Aviv, too.

Yours, etc.
ENGINEER
(Name and Address Supplied)
Tel Aviv, March 11.

SERVICE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your Postbag of February 19, you report that in order to relieve congestion and abolish queues, the Post Office at Hadar Hacarmel had ceased accepting telegrams, parcels and packages.

I must admit that this piece of administrative ingenuity has deeply impressed me. I trust that in due course the next logical step will follow and for the convenience of the long-suffering public the branch office will be closed down, thereby relieving congestion once and for all.

This praiseworthy administration effort is also recommended for emulation by other government departments and public bodies who have so far in some instances made misguided efforts to overcome such shortcomings by enlarging their services.

Yours, etc.
I.G. HADARI
Tel Aviv, February 20.

Post Office Replies

The rapid growth of post office transactions caused crowding at the Hadar Hacarmel branch and disturbed its efficient work. We therefore came to the regretful decision of transferring some activities to other branches of the post office. A special window for receiving cables was opened in the government building. This situation is only temporary and all the services will again be given at the Hehalutz Street branch.

The final solution of the difficulties for residents of Hadar Hacarmel will come with the building of a special post office near the Armon Theatre, the construction of which we expect to start within three months.

Post Office Management
Jerusalem, March 5.

PAPER NEWS

A four and one half million dollar subsidy has been advocated by the French Government for the newsprint industry in that country. The money will be used to bring down the price of locally produced newsprint to match the price of imported newsprint. A second plan is to encourage future production by paying a premium of four dollars for every ton produced above the current level.

Caught unprepared by the present short supply of paper on the world market, many countries have learned to appreciate the importance of supplying their paper needs through local paper production. In spite of higher costs caused primarily by the import of raw materials (France imports more than fifty per cent of raw material requirements) every aid is now being given to encourage and enlarge local paper mills.

AMERICAN-ISRAELI PAPER MILLS

THE THING

By EPHRAIM KISHON

ONE of these post-Passover days, I think it was on Wednesday, no, now I remember: on Tuesday, crossing Dizengoff Square, I met Ervinke carrying a square parcel wrapped in brown paper under his arm. We walked on for a while, discussing philosophy and black marketeering, then Ervinke suddenly handed me the parcel and said:

"Hold it for a moment, will you. I have some business in this house, I'll be back in a minute..."

I stood there for about an hour with the parcel in my arms, then became suspicious and went in search of Ervinke. The house which he had entered was in an uproar: it seems that Ervinke had torn down the back wall and departed through the other street. Smelling a rat, I nervously peeled off the brown paper and found inside a packet of *matzot*, the rabbinical seal still unbroken on it.

For the life of me I could not think of any reason why Ervinke should take such a desperate step. On the other hand I did not need the *matzot* because it so happened that I already had six boxes of which I could not dispose. For some time I stood there in the company of the inconceivably useless parcel, then I carefully re-wrapped it and went up to one of the people standing about:

"Excuse me" I said. "Could you please hold this for a moment?"

The man cautiously held the parcel to his ear, then, hearing it crackle, tore off the wrapping paper.

"I thought so!" he jeered. "You've come to the wrong address, young man. I myself am stuck with nine packets... And now get out of here with that cardboard box and don't ever come back...!"

I began to sympathise with Ervinke's despair, but also realized that somehow or other I had to get rid of the crunchy surplus. On a sudden inspiration, I rushed into the nearby park, left the parcel on a bench and departed with long, doughty steps. But hardly had I turned the first corner when my heart began to bleed. "Shame on you!" a tradition-bound inner voice whispered, probably on behalf of the religious front. "Leaving *matzot* in the wilderness! That's

what we came for out of Egypt and slavery?!"

I am not superstitious: I only spit three times over my shoulder sometimes when a black cat passes under a ladder. All the same, I was gripped by pangs of conscience, turned back and started looking for the orphaned *matzot* box. To my consternation, I found two lying on the bench. Taking advantage of my brief absence, somebody had added another box. What else could I do but take both with me? That's obvious. But that one Jew should do such a thing to another?!...

Sweating and exhausted, I arrived at my uncle Jacob's and had to climb in through the kitchen window, because the front entrance was barricaded with big square cardboard boxes. We talked about this and about that, then I suddenly struck my brow, as if I had just remembered something terribly important, jumped up and out of the window. Down in the street, I almost burst with laughter, because old Jacob was now stuck with the extra *matzot*.

My bliss lasted for less than half a day: at seven in the evening, a Yemenite lad knocked at my door, put six boxes of *matzot* and a letter on my threshold and ran away.

"... am sending the six parcels of matzot you forget in my flat", Jacob wrote, "... don't want to deprive you of them... take better care next time..."

I spent the evening distributing my 12 boxes all over the flat. Four I put on chairs, three went into the tub and two into the icebox. I put three on the bed. I slept on the ground that night and dreamt of yeast.

At dawn, I scratched together some money, hired a professional tricycle porter and had the 12 boxes carted to the post-office, where I sent the lot anonymously to Shlomo Haut, who lives in a distant Kibbutz.

Three days later, an anonymous benefactor mailed me 14 boxes of *matzot*. An international carrier company forwarded another three. One more was thrown in through a window I had rashly left open...

In the morning I stumbled through the maze of boxes and peered out into the street. An old beggar sat there, taking a nap in the spring sunshine. Whistling a carefree tune, I sauntered up to him.

"Well, old man" I threw at him patronizingly. "Are you hungry, old man? Would you like to eat something good, old man?"

The beggar looked me over. "How many boxes?" he asked.

"Eighteen" I replied in a faltering voice. "Smallish, compact ones..."

The beggar sat there, thinking.

"I get ten pleasure per box" he finally said. "That makes one pound sixty. Including my guarantee..."

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REGISTRATION OF NEW STUDENTS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1956/57

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Secondary Classes — Rehov Pevsner, Hadar Hacarmel Secondary Classes 1-2 (Seventh and Eighth School Years)
14 Rehov Yeshurun, Mt. Carmel Secondary Classes 1-6 (Seventh-Twelfth School Years)
Departments: Humanities, Mathematics, Physics, Biology.

Registration — will commence on Tuesday, April 3, 1956, and pupils with good school records will be admitted to all classes (except the upper Secondary Class).
A special class for those who finished the 8th class of primary school will be opened
Because of the limited number of vacancies for new pupils, interested parents are advised to contact the School Secretariat immediately. The second term school report is required for registration.

Office Hours — 3 Rehov Pevsner — Mondays and Thursdays 10 a.m.-12 noon. Mondays: 3.30-5 p.m.
14 Rehov Yeshurun — Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays: 10 a.m.-12 noon.